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State Library

Why the Republican Party Should Be Successful in November.

By Frank Hendrick, of New York City.

I.—THE PARTY OF EXPANSION.

The Republican party was founded upon the principle that this government was established to protect for all times the rights and opportunities of every individual from abridgment. That principle it has successfully maintained. Through the Civil War it consecrated a reunited country to free and equal American citizenship. It has kept the channels of Interstate Commerce open for all and, though the National Banking System, the refunding of the National Debt, Resumption of specie payments, the Gold Standard and the Emergency Currency Law, has sustained the life current of national integrity.

As trustee of the National wealth, it has investigated mineral regions, surveyed soils, developed waterways, including the Panama Canal, irrigated deserts, conserved watersheds, and husbanded the public lands. Protecting American labor by regulating immigration and by taking at the Custom House, to pay American taxes, foreign capital's advantage from low wages, it has preserved to American industries the home market of eighty millions of the world's greatest consumers, and so laid the surest basis for American competition in foreign markets. Uniting capital and labor, thus, in a common prosperity and common source of increased reward, it has created opportunities, improved conditions of employment, brought about a higher standard of living, and more widespread distribution of wealth and well-being, and made expansion moral as well as material.

Intrusted with insular possessions, it has brought them peace and progress, and provided for the extension and protection of American trade, for the National defense, and for the honorable discharge of the responsibilities of world greatness. Maintaining peace at home, with foreign nations and among them, it has given American rights and American opportunities new meaning throughout the nation and throughout the world.

II.—THE PARTY OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY.

Promising progress and prosperity, it has been politically sincere. It has never had a candidate of a section, prejudice, or class, nor a platform of negation, scheme of repudiation, program of scuttle or doctrine of despair. It has never lent itself to a demand for revolution, to be followed by reaction and retrogression, it has stood firm for evolution by constant, steady and enduring progress. Finding trusts, giant-born, flourishing under supposed conflict of State and National law, the double prohibition of existence serving but to foster their development, it has never, in an attempt to destroy trusts, withdrawn, in State or Nation, the protection of law from property, but has, through Executive investigation and resort to the courts, resolved the conflict which had silenced law and given trusts existence.

It has never proposed to advance American workingmen and American institutions by banishing American industries and building up those of other lands, and scorned to insult labor with an illusory promise of immunity from law. Yet it passed the Pure Food Law and the Employers' Liability Law, secured equal accommodations on railroads, aided agriculture, created the Civil Service, established Free Rural Mail Delivery, reduced foreign postage, and increased pensions. Continuing naturally marked-out progress, it will keep its pledge of Tariff readjustment, Currency Reform and development of the Merchant Marine, and make the United States the financial centre as it has made it the industrial centre of the world.

III.—THE CONSTRUCTIVE PARTY—IT ORGANIZES THE NATIONAL WILL.

In the evolution by which party government has become the extra-constitutional method of securing responsibity to the people, the Republican Party has become their traditional representative and the Democratic Party the organized aspiration of individuals for power without responsibility. Fairly tried, from 1893 to 1895, the two Democratic Houses and the Democratic President were a "wild team" and a helpless driver. Democracy agitates local differences, Republicanism organizes the National idea. In 1863 the people were committed to the cause of human liberty, the idea of "Liberty and Union" expanded for the first time into the reality of the American nation.

In 1879 money was committed to a specie basis; specie was at once, until 1893, no longer sought, and government bonds went to a premium at the reduced rate of interest. In 1896 business men were again committed to confidence; before a single statue was enacted prosperity set in and in ten years bank deposits almost trebled—a permanent gain which the recent panic, a "state of mind" now completely dispelled, scarcely touched. In 1906 business was committed to fair methods; without compulsion violations largely ceased.

The Republican Party, at each period, sounded the public conscience, felt the National pulse, framed its policies in response, and realized in law the dominant American idea. Its constructive past assures its constructive future. It is to-day, as it always has been, "The Party fit to Govern."

IV.—THE PARTY OF STATESMEN.

The party of Statesmanship, it has been the training school of statesmen. Its policies have been forged in the best of public discussion, tempered in the deliberation and shaped in the conflict of many trained minds, and drawn and finally wrought for the country's welfare. Dominating its members through principles, it assures unity in Government; its staunchest partisans have made the greatest contributions to National progress. The roster of its leaders is the National roll of honor of public service.

V.—TAFT AND SHERMAN CONSTRUCTIVE CANDIDATES—A CONSTRUCTIVE PLATFORM.

Republicanism stands to-day for progressive policies in safe hands. By solving the constructive problems of world power in the last two administrations, William H. Taft taught the world our capacity and us his own. In all constructive legislation for twenty years James S. Sherman has been a leader. In the records of the Republican candidates as well as in the platform are written the story of the nation's progress and the reliance of the future.

A Democratic President or a Democratic House would turn back those pages; thereafter Bryanism would record "Destruction." This the Republican Senate could not prevent. Under Taft and Sherman and a Republican Congress the great progress of the past will be held and the greater progress of the future will be assured.

"Sinnamahoning."

"Sinnamahoning," the private car of C. W. Goodyear, president of B. & S. R. R. Co., was damaged about $25 000 by fire while in the Galeton yards, Wednesday of last week.

Popular Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. G. H. Johntson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of this place has resigned his pastorate, of that congregation. The church will lose a hard worker and the town in general, will regret to see Rev. Johnston depart from our midst.

Long Ride.

A party composed of Burgess W. H. Howard and sons William and Whiteley, W. H. Dalrymple, Bennett Leutze and Charles Viner autoed to Olean last Sunday. On their return trip the party left Olean Sunday evening but switched on the wrong road and did not arrive home until Monday about eleven a. m., having had a most delightful ride of something in the neighborhood of a thousand miles, more or less.

MORE POWERFUL THAN DYNAMITE.

Clarence Buck of Coudersport, says the Democrat has compounded a wonderful explosive, which is at least four times as powerful as dynamite, can be made at nearly half the cost of that compound and cannot possibly explode unless it has a combination of fire and concussion. It cannot be frozen and therefore is much superior to dynamite for winter use.

Associated with N. M. Edwards.

We are pleased to note that Don M. Larrabee has recently entered the office of N. M. Edwards, Esq., one of the leading lawyers at the Williamsport bar, as an assistant and associate in practice. We congratulate Mr. Larrabee on this move and predict for him a busy and prosperous future. His many warm friends in this county are always glad to learn of his advancement.

Tea Party.

Miss Marion Judd, entertained about sixteen of her friends at a tea party, last Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, at her home on Fourth street in honor of her guests. the Misses Mary and Mabel Hinkle of Wilcox. It was a very enjoyable affair.

Do Not Forget.

Young men who voted on age last fall must be registered or they cannot vote under any circumstances. Others who have paid a State or county tax within two years may be able to swear in their votes it they are not upon the registry, but the voter who cast his first ballot in 1907, has no possible chance to do this. He is not upon any duplicate has no tax assesed against him, and consequently cannot qualify to having paid a tax, as is necessary where voters are left off the registry. By failing to register he practically and effectually disfranchises himself. There is no way by which he can vote, and Republicans should remember and see that every young Republican who voted on age in 1907, is upon the poll-list of 1908. And this must be seen too before the evening of September 2nd. Don't forget this,

Haviland—Hemminger.

Miss Maude Haviland and Mr. Samuel Hemminger, of this place, were very quietly married, last Saturday evening at eight o'clock, at the residence, of Mrs. Joseph Knarr, on South Broad street. Prothonotary W. J. Leavitt, performed the ceremony. The happy event was witnessed by several relatives and friends of the contracting parties. Mr. and Mrs. Hemminger, spent Sunday in Austin, visiting relatives in that place. Their many friends, join with the PRESS in extending congratulations.

New Books.

The following new books have just been added to the shelves of the Emporium Public Library:

Churchill—Mr. Crew's Career.

Hough—The Girl at the Half-way House.

Little—Lady of the Decoration.

MacGrath—Lure of the Mask.

Oppenhemin—The Great Secret.

WILL HAVE TO PAY DAMAGES.

The borough of Galeton will have to settle with Hon. F. D. Councilman, who broke his leg on a defective sidewalk of that town about a year ago, says the Potter Democrat. Mr. Councilman will settle for a reasonable amount with the borough if a settlement agreeable is not effected he will probably start a damage suit against the town.

At the time of the accident, Mr. Councilman had a deal nearly completed whereby he would have made $5,000 and other smaller ones that would have netted him neat sums. Aside from losing these deals, his business suffered as the result of him not being able to attend to it.

The above named Mr. Councilman is the popular proprietor of the Sizer Springs hotel.

Opening of Schools.

The public schools will open next Monday morning, August 31. The law does not permit the attendance of children who have not been vaccinated. Parents who have thus far neglected the matter should attend to it at once.

Pupils who will be six years of age before January 1st will be admitted during the first week of school. Those who reach the age of six after January 1st and before June 1st, 1909, may enter during the first week following the holiday vacation.

The principal will be in his office at the high school building on Friday forenoon for the purpose of classifying pupils who have moved here from other places.

Patrons and friends are cordially invited to visit the school at any time they may find it convenient.

C. E. PLASTERER, Principal.

House Party.

Last Monday evening, the Blumle residence was again the scene of much merry making, when the Misses Blumle entertained in honor of their guest Miss Clara Deitzler, of Shamokin, and their sister Miss Mary, who will soon depart for school. The chief feature of the evening was cards. Those present were: The Misses Dorothy Nelson, Florence Cleary, Irene Ritchie, Anna Welsh, Messrs. Harold Seger, Frank Extine, Chas. Farrell, Raymond Klees, Joseph Egan, Henry Severin, of St. Marys, David Mulcahy and Otto Edelman.

Thief Betrayed Himself.

A chicken thief, while making a raid a few nights ago, dropped a knife with his name on it. Call on H. W. Graham Emporium, and pay for the chickens and get your knife.

MASON REUNION AT TUNNEL HILL

A reunion of the Mason family was held at Tunnel Hill Park, Tuesday, August 25th. About 140 of the members of the family attended and a fine time was enjoyed by all.

The Mason family is one of the oldest families in Cameron county, if not in the state, the first Mason to settle in this section was Joseph Mason, who was born in Philadelphia in 1775 and who came to this section of the state in 1809, accompanied by John Hanna of Muncy, Pa. They were both surveyors and surveyed the lines for Cameron county, which up to that time was a part of Lycoming county. "Uncle Joe" moved his family here in the year 1811 and from him sprang the seven generations of the Mason family. He was a good christian and organized the Sunday schools of Pine Street and was very active in other religious affairs. He died in 1855 at the advanced age of 80 years.

The first two generations of the Mason family have all passed away, leaving five generations yet with us, the oldest of these being Washington Mason, who is hale and hearty at 84 years of age. The youngest of this family being the infant daughter of Mrs. Ray Miller of Huston Hill, Pa.

The Mason family is scattered over the entire country, the whole comprising over 1,000 persons. A vote was taken at the reunion to decide whether reunions would be held next year or not and it was voted to have another assembling at the same place next year. The committee was composed of Elmer E. Whiting, president M. J. B. Brooks and C. J. Miller, secretaries.

Among this family are many prominent men and highly respected women who held up the splendid reputation of this great family.

The PRESS unites with the entire community in wishing the historic Mason family continued success and prosperity.

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The following was written by one of grand-father Mason's Sunday school scholars:

I say to the friends who constitute this reunion, that it has born the respect of the name; that a goodly number of relatives and friends have been permitted to meet here in this pleasant grove to renew friendship, and have an enjoyable time together and to celebrate.

This named reunion represents seven generations. The father of this name was one of the first settlers of then a part of Lycoming county, but now Cameron county. This man that heads the seven generations was known as a kind christian father, a good neighbor and known as a whole hearted man; his kind words, good deeds and christian admonitions will never be forgotten by those who knew him. "Old grand-father Mason," as he was called, was superintendent of Pine Street Sunday school for quite a number of years and also teacher of the same. He always had a kind word for his scholars, and as ministers were scarce in those days, he would take charge of funeral services and was ready to help any one in need. His door was open to the weary traveler. So the first and second generations have passed away, we now have an old gentleman here to represent the third generation, whom we usually call "Uncle Wash Mason," who has passed the four score mile stone; one to whom the grand-father in early life had given a good example to follow, which to-day gives him a good hope of meeting him in the great reunion of the blest. Would say to the young: It would be well for them to pattern after those godly men. Grand-father Mason was the father of a large family—six boys and four girls. The larger number are laid in the old Pine Street cemetery, and most of these lived to be old people, and as we have met here to day to celebrate this Mason reunion, help us to do this in memory and respect of those who lived in the past, and if this be the last meeting of this family we pray that God may bless this reunion to the good of all.

2000 Handkerchiefs.

To-morrow (Friday) we will put on sale 2000 Sample Handkerchiefs much under price. The lot consists of Men's Woman's and Children's Handkerchiefs. There are all kinds of White, White with Colored Borders and Mourning styles. Prices as following: 25c quality, 14c each; 15c quality, 8c each; 10c quality, 6c each; 5c quality, 3c each.

These Handkerchiefs will be on sale till sold out, but we advise, come early. R. KUEHNE. Emporium's Greatest Dry Goods Store.

H. G. L's Strawride.

The popular H. G. L. has added another event to its list of remembrances, and that was a strawride held last Thursday evening, in honor of the Misses Mary and Mabel Hinkle, of Wilcox, and Maud Callihan of Driftwood. The happy crowd were driven to the Chadwick school house, Rich Valley, where a corn roast and marshmellow toast were the features of the evening. Those present were: The Misses Rena Jordan, Edna Clark, Margaret Cavey, Mildred McQuay, Florence Jackson, Jean McNarney, Kate Metzger, Marion Judd, Gladys Lloyd, Messrs. Carl Thompson, Allen Randolph, Gordon Vogt, Warner Judd, Raymond Klees, Mark Ellis, George Barker, Frank Knight, John Ellis, Charles Foster and George Balcom. The Chaperons of the evening were, Mrs. James Wright and Miss Minnie Bauergelt.

Successful Festival.

The ice cream festival held last Friday evening by Fisk's Juvenile Band was a great success. The boys looked gorgeous in their new uniforms and rendered some fine selections of music. They are fast forging to the front and in time will be an honor to our town and an organization we can well be proud of. The Presbyterian church lawn was filled with people all evening and about $35.00 was cleared for the benefit of the band. Prof. Fisk is doing some good work and with a little help from our citizens and encouragement to the boys his efforts will be crowned with success. In behalf of the boys of the band, Mr. Fisk extends his thanks to the ladies who assisted during the festival, the board of trustees of the Presbyterian church for the use of the lawn and all who patronized the Band. The boys hope to repay their friends by furnishing our town's people with choice music.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF AGE.

Mr. L. H. Cowley, returned to his home near Sizerville, Thursday, from Oxford, Mich., where he attended the hundredth anniversary of the birth of his aunt, Mrs. Charity Stevens. Mrs. Stevens is still active and able to converse with her friends. About one year ago, the PRESS was favored with an article from this grand old lady. She and her husband were among the early settlers of Cameron county, having built the house now occupied by Miss Dora Sizer at Sizerville. In honor of the event, about one thousand relatives and friends assembled at the home of her son, Mr. Cashius Stevens to help this venerable lady to celebrate the day. She recognized and called by name, over three hundred of her guests. May she see many more such days, is the wish of the PRESS.

Base Ball.

Last Saturday afternoon at Keystone Park, the Emporium base ball club added another scalp to its list by defeating the St Marys club to the tune of 10 to 4. At no time during the game did the visitors have the least chance to win. The home team scored four runs in the first and continued to add to that number during the remainder of the game. The home team played a snappy game, while on the other hand the playing of the visitors was loose at times, which was the cause of this one-sided contest.

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Again the old timers were defeated at Keystone Park yesterday by the youngsters in one of the fastest played games ever witnessed here—one hour and eight minutes, by the score of 1 to 0. The game was an interesting contest from start to finish. The regular team made their run in the second and that ended the scoring. The youngsters have reason to feel proud of this victory, as most of the players in the old team were imported for this occasion, so determined were the followers of the Old Timers to defeat the regular team. Ross of Ridgway pitched for the youngsters and had the old fellows ballooning with the bat, not allowing them a hit.

Company M. will play St. Marys Turfs at the park on Saturday at 3:30.

Died.

Mrs. Detrick, an aged lady who made her home with Henry Lyons in Shippen township, died last Saturday. Her funeral was held from the Baptist Church on Monday.

Lady Maccabees.

A full turn out of the ladies on next Tesday night is urged as we want to make plans for a L. O. T. M., picnic at Riverhurst near Olean.

DEBORAH HOCKLEY, L. C.

For Sale.

A sixteen inch water motor fan; used only six weeks; for sale cheap. Apply to Ed. Blinzler, Emporium, Pa. 24-tf

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY Fair.
SATURDAY Showers
SUNDAY Fair.

ASSETS

First National Bank,

EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business August 26, 1908,

$795,453.92

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

We accept your proposition to deposit money in your bank, because it will be absolutely safe from loss by robbers, fire or accident.

INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,
DENTIST,
(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa 12y

The Golden Seal.

The following article we copy from one of our exchanges and will be of interest of some of our people:

"It has been announced by the officers of the Golden Seal that that Order has decided to pay a dividend of $157.91 upon all certificates issued between July 1st, 1902, and January 1st, 1903. It has been promised by the Golden Seal that maturing certificates should pay $300 but the objections made to the plan of disbursements by the State Insurance Department, and the wish of the officers of the Order to put it on a solid financial bases; has brought the determination to reduce the dividend at once and get onto a solid footing.

Every member who has taken a full certificate in the Golden Seal, and stuck his time out, has paid in $157. For the use of your money for six years, the officials of this "benevolent" association have figured (for the present) they can pay you the enormous sum of ninety-one cents. Had you been sick during the six years you could have borrowed from that association a few of your own dollars by paying them six per cent. interest.

Now my dear reader, let's figure on starting a five year order of our own. Play we had only one member. That was you or I. We take a dollar for membership fee and two dollars for the first monthly payment, and put it in any bank, on time deposit. Any bank in the country will pay three per cent. interest, on time deposits, and a savings bank--some of the soundest institutions in the world—will pay you four per cent. compounded semi-annually. Figure the interest on twenty-six dollars for six years, compounded semi-annually, and see if you are not qulte a few dollars ahead on your own investment in a bank, as compared with the amount the N. P. L., or the Golden Seal are offering you. Then again if you happen to be taken sick during the five or six years, and your savings are in a bank, you can draw your money out and use it, and what bank would have the nerve to even attemt to charge you interest."

Card Party.

Mrs. Fred Seger, entertained at cards, at her home on East Fourth street, on Wednesday afternoon, in honor of her guest, Miss Vanderlin, of Pittsburg. First prize was captured by Mrs. Robert Lyons while Mrs. I. K. Hockley was awarded the consolation prize. Those present were: Mesdames Fred Johnson, R. K. Mickey, Frank Shives, T. H. Norris, F. G. Judd, Robt. Lyons, Chas. Seger, Wm. Howard, I. K. Hockley, W. H. DeLong, H. S. Lloyd, E. E. Forbes, Jerome Bell, Mead Floyd, Jasper Harris, Chas. Howard, Walter Thompson, Leon Felt, Alton Housler, Wm. Weiman, C. J. Goodnough, Laura Bryan, Lizzie Hinkle, E. M. Herteau, Miss Baurgelt, of Emporium; C. W. Shaffer and Chas. Potter, of New York City; Mrs. Cassidy, of Providence, R. I., Mrs. George Deike, of Kittanning, Pa., and Mrs. Ide, of East Orange, N. J.

"Buster Brown" that irrepressible youngster, will be seen at the Emporium Opera House soon. The management this season offer an entirely new prodction, splendid scenery and costumes, and a company second to none. The date will soon be announced.

Don't Miss it.

The Tomb Thumb Wedding, at the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, August 28. Music will be furnished by the Fisk Juvenile Band. General admission 35c; children 25c.

Come! Ccme! Come!

Auction.

Home baking and children's sewing done at Mrs. M. F. Conway's at her residence on Fourth street.

At her store on Broad street everything will be auctioned off on the evenings of Friday and Saturday of this week.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Honorary Degrees.

With scarcely an exception, those who have received honorary degrees from the colleges this summer deserve the distinction. The same was true last year and the year before; it is true every year. Nor does the supply of men worthy of scholastic distinction grow less. Every year many men who have been seriously devoting themselves to their work are found to have risen so far above the general level of their fellows that a recognition of their achievement is appropriate. They may not have attained great eminence, but they have distinguished themselves, and have attracted attention as men who have risen and are rising. Recognition of their superiority is gracious and encouraging. The colleges perform a public service in decorating them with a doctorate of laws, or philosophy, or science, or letters, or divinity. It may be urged that the desire to be tagged as an honorary "doctor" is unworthy. It may be admitted that it is not so high a motive as the desire to serve without regard to praise or blame. Yet men are so constructed that the most of them need encouragement and the inspiration of appreciation to do their best work. Therefore, the prospect of winning such distinction as will attract the attention of the degree-conferring authorities must be included among the incentives to endeavor. It takes a heroic soul to do a great work in secret, careless of praise or blame, and few of us, remarks the Youth's Companion, have heroic souls. For those who do not achieve the distinction of honorary degrees there remains the reward of the appreciation of their friends. The duty of the friends to make that appreciation known is no less than the duty of the colleges to honor great achievement.

Brazil began to celebrate, on July 14, the one hundredth anniversary of King John's proclamation opening the ports of the country to the world. King John VI. of Portugal fled from Europe to his South American province to escape Napoleon. Rio de Janeiro became and remained for a time the Portuguese capital. Although Brazil is no longer a Portuguese possession, the anniversary of the proclamation was selected as the date for the opening of a great national exhibition of the products of the country. The only foreign nation invited to participate is Portugal. Don Carlos had arranged to be present, but his assassination has so affected affairs that the mother country will be represented by special officers sent by King Manuel. Each of the 20 states of Brazil has a characteristic exhibit in the grounds of the fair, and a suitable place has been assigned to the Portuguese exhibit.

The pope is credited with the remark that if the Roman Catholic church could be as highly respected in other countries as in the United States he would be in favor of the separation of church and state everywhere. The church is respected here because communities of the United States all began with a policy of religious freedom, and have never tolerated a state church. In the other countries, where the supremacy of one church was established by law, it is not easy to hold respect when the preference is withdrawn.

The London Lancet maintains that a man who wears a colored shirt is a sloven, for the reason that it means he can carry dirt longer than if he wore spotlessly white material. The Lancet was formerly the leading medical journal of the world instead of a laundryman's and haberdasher's oracle proclaiming a good deal of solemn nonsense.

An eminent citizen of New York remarks, apropos of the latest 62-story building proposition, that the metropolis is only just entering upon an era of high construction. He is suspected of being in the elevator business.

Every foreign observer believes that the grand struggle between the "Haves" and the "Have-nots," which is to mark this century will be fought out first of all upon American soil.

THE DEMOCRATIC STRADDLE.

Radical William Is Riding for a Fall.

IS NOT A "NEW ERA"

DEMOCRATIC CLAIM TO REFORM EXPLODED.

By Act of a Republican Congress, Recommended by a Republican President, Corporate Contributions Were Forbidden.

The effort to make a pivotal campaign issue out of campaign contributions goes on merrily. Let us be fair and admit that Mr. Bryan and his running mate seem to be looming ahead by the proposition to exclude all campaign contributions above $10,000 and to publish all between that sum and $100 before election. Yet how easily that extreme provision can be evaded! Suppose that some fell plutocrat wishes to enrich the Bryan campaign fund by $25,000. What is to hinder him from ordering his clerks to send it in five hundred parts with names culled from the school enrollment or the voting lists?

Further, the Bryan advance on this point of the game is overshadowed by a slip which that gentleman has made on the subject of campaign contributions by corporations. In his speech to the Nebraska delegation he claimed that the Democratic platform opened "a new era in politics" by declaring against the system of enriching campaign funds from corporation treasuries. Democratic papers are taking up this cry quite widely. An act of congress is more effective in opening a new era than a platform profession; and, therefore, the era must be credited to the act of congress under date of January 26, 1907, making campaign subscriptions by corporations unlawful under penalty of $1,000 fine or a year's imprisonment, or both.

A great many people seem to have forgotten the enactment of this law. From a reported declaration of Mr. Sheldon, the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, that he will ask corporate contributions without concealment, he seems to be among those who failed to keep track of the progress of events. But for Mr. Bryan as a candidate, to extend this forgetfulness into his public utterances rises to the degree of a serious blunder in this respect: His declaration of a great reform, the opening of a new era, results in bringing to the public notice that the reform and new era were established nearly a year and a half before the Democratic convention by the act of a Republican congress in accordance with the recommendation of a Republican President.

Why Mr. Taft is Trusted.

Taft is taken to be a man of judicial temper and fiber who will prosecute the measures of his party without creating conditions of undue excitement. There is really no necessity to do so, in view of the fact that the sra of divulbement of criminal operations in high finance has gone by. The searchlight of publicity has caused the wrongdoers in high places to run to cover. It is only necessary now to bring about a condition of just and satisfactory working of the business wheels. This Mr. Taft can be counted upon to accomplish in perfect accord with the right-thinking element of the industrial world. Therefore, he is trusted and believed in by the men of affairs as well as by the people. This is really the situation in a nutshell.

Line Thinly Drawn.

Mr. Bryan says that the $500 he received from two talking machine corporations was a purely commercial transaction and not a campaign contribution, although he turned the money over to the campaign fund. But where is the line of demarcation between a commercial and a moral transaction in the contribution of campaign funds?

It is asserted of Bryan that he "could stand on the Independence platform with both feet." Certainly, that is an easy matter for him. But what he cannot do is to get the Independence vote, which makes the platform wholly useless for his purposes.

Objects to the Kicking.

Mr. Bryan would have less objection to Tom Watson and Eugene Debs running if they would kindly refrain from kicking him on the shins.—Washington Post.

COUNTRY NEEDS A REST.

Why Voters Should Support Mr. Taft and His Policies.

Former Governor Smith of Maryland, who was chairman of the state Democratic committee in 1895, is modestly hopeful about Mr. Bryan's chances. Gov. Smith is worth quoting because, unlike the vociferous optimists of his party, he is moderate in his claims and offers a reason for the glimmer of hope that is in him.

Mr. Taft's election is not, thinks this cautious Democrat, "a foregone conclusion," because of the business situation. Here is about the way he figures it out: Business and wages have had a bad setback "as the result of Mr. Roosevelt's activities as an agitator;" a season of depression at election time is always bad for the chances of the party in power; therefore, Mr. Smith concludes, "Many workers who have been thrown out of employment by Mr. Roosevelt's activities and many manufacturers who have suffered from the same cause will this year forswear allegiance to the Republican parrty and vote the Democratic ticket."

It is not hard to find the flaw in the Smith logic.

Since (we assume no responsibility for the Smith view of Roosevelt) these business men and workers out of employment ascribe their troubles largely to Roosevelt agitation and fuss, it seems to follow that they naturally would want another type of man in the White House. They would not jump out of the frying pan into the fire by exchanging one "agitator" (Smith's epithet) for another.

They would turn for relief, not to Agitator Bryan, but to Statesman Taft, a strong, quiet, effctive man, who is not all sail and no ballast; not like a locomotive that is 50 per cent whistle; and whose "judicial temperament" is so often referred to and so hopefully harped upon by all sorts and conditions of citizens as to form an excellent indication of the drift of popular thought and preference in this campaign. The country needs a rest.

Bryan and the Middle West.

A dispatch to the Baltimore American from Des Moines quotes Jerry B. Sullivan, a prominent Western Democratic politician, as declaring: The battleground of the presidential campaign will be in the Middle West this year, and I believe Iowa will be in the Democratic column when it is all over."

That kind of easy prophecy is nothing new. It has always been a stock-in-trade argument of the Bryan element of the Democratic party that the Peerless One of Nebraska is irresistible in the West. There was a perfect deluge of this kind of talk following the nomination of Bryan in 1896; and again in 1900 there was no end of cheerful prophets of the Jerry Sullivan ty willing to risk the last shred of their reputations, as prophets in statements that Bryan would carry Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas. This delusion that Bryan is strong in the Middle West is again being warmed up and served out, notwithstanding that there have been two demonstrations to the contrary, which should have disillusioned the most ardent propagandists of the theory.

Taft's Kind of Revision.

The tariff must be revised and adjusted to changed conditions. This may mean some reduction in the average rates and it may not. It all depends on what rates will give the protection needed to cover the difference in the cost of production here and abroad and give a reasonable profit to American industries. Judge Taft is of opinion that there are some schedules in which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which should be given Republican principles. These schedules should be raised, while some others which are higher than necessary for adequate protection should be reduced.

This is Republican revision. It is the way the tariff will be treated by the next congress if the Republicans remain in control. It is the kind of revision that Judge Taft believes in and advocates. It is the kind which the country has approved and which we are confident it will decide to have continued by its vote next November —Philadelphia Press.

JOHNSON IS RENOMINATED

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS NAME A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Convention at Minneapolis was Stampeded and a Remarkable Demonstration Took Place.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The Democratic state convention on Wednesday stampeded for Gov. John A. Johnson, and nominated him for re-election with a rush after a remarkable demonstration. When the roll call of counties was made for nomination, Aitkin county yielded to Ramsey county (St. Paul) and Mayor Daniel W. Lawler of St. Paul took the platform and at the conclusion of ten words he mentioned the name of John A. Johnson.

One of the wildest demonstrations ever seen in a Democratic state convention in Minnesota ensued. Hennepin county (Minneapolis) tore up its standard and started a wild march about the hall. Everybody else joined in.

The convention was wild for Johnson. "Marching Through Georgia" and "Cheer, Cheer, the Gang's All Here," were played in rapid succession by the band, and still the crowd yelled. The galleries, which were well filled, joined in the demonstration. The result was inevitable. Nothing could stay the tide of enthusiasm and as soon as the effervescence had subsided sufficiently, Johnson was named unanimously for governor.

This second nomination of Johnson, after 64 minutes of spectacular demonstration, was contrary to his wish. He had repeatedly refused to be a candidate and declared that if nominated the campaign would be carried on without a general. His secretary, Frank A. Day, last night said he had no knowledge of the governor's present intention and refused to make a prediction as to what the governor's course might be in the future. Gov. Johnson refused to say whether he would accept the action of the convention, as he had not officially been advised of the nomination.

FLEET ARRIVES AT SYDNEV.

American Battleships are Welcomed by Thousands of Australians.

Sydney, New South Wales.—Early Wednesday morning a thin veil of smoke on the horizon signalled to the watchers on the coast the approach of the American warships, and at 5:35 official notification was sent out that the fleet had been sighted. It was yet 20 miles outside of Sydney harbor, but this word, which had been eagerly awaited by tens of thousands, stirred Australians like a call to arms, and almost instantly those who had not already left the city to take up points of vantage along the bays were moving in droves to line the quays, the roof tops and other places on the harbor front.

It is estimated that hardly less than half a million peolpe assembled to give the visitors a royal welcome. Sydney harbor, with its innumerable bays, coves and branches, never looked more beautiful nor did the American sailors ever witness a more inspiring sight than that which met their eyes as the white ships came through the channel, past the great headlands into Port Jackson.

Passing in through the Sydney heads in double column, at intervals of 400 yards, the ships looked to have a world of speed and power under their glistening sides. The fleet was attended by convoy steamers and was greeted with a roar of salutes from the forts, as it steamed slowly along. The thousands ashore and afloat added their cheers to swell the noisy welcome and countless British and American flags were flung to the breeze and were still waving long after the anchors had been swung from the sides.

The American ships boomed forth a salute to the port and as soon as they were moored at their anchorage official visits were exchanged.

SOLDIERS RIOTED.

Troops en Route to the Pacific Coast Start a Row in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga.—Police reserves were called to Terminal station on Wednesday to quell a riot that broke out among United States regulars en route from Fort Slocum to the Pacific coast. When the local police officers were unable to curb the soldiers a call was made upon Fort McPherson for troops and a company of regulars responded hurriedly.

The trouble started when a number of the soldiers broke out of their cars which were on a sidetrack at the Terminal station and, it is said, began annoying passengers entering trains. Officer Hill of the local police force knocked one of the soldiers down and then the trouble became general.

During the fighting a soldier named Frank Smith was seriously stabbed. Joseph A. Bleak, another soldier, was arrested.

College Treasurer Suicided.

Utica, N. Y.—Rev. James Phelps, treasurer of Syracuse University, shot himself in his room in the Wurz hotel, this city, Tuesday night and was dead when his room was forced open Wednesday.

A Doubly Fatal Collision.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John Gluek, a wealthy Minneapolis brewer, and his wife were killed Wednesday at Lake Minnetonka, in a collision between their automobile and a train on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway.

OCEAN GREYHOUND LOWERS RECORD

THE LUSITANIA CROSSES THE ATLANTIC IN FOUR DAYS AND 15 HOURS.

THREE HOURS TO THE GOOD.

On One Day's Voyage from Queenstown to New York the Lusitania Covered a Distance of 650 Knots.

New York City.—With the best previous record for a trans-Atlantic voyage lowered by more than three hours, the Cunard turbine steamship Lusitania arrived off Sandy Hook lightship at 9:30 Thursday night, having made the run across the Atlantic over the short course in four days, 15 hours. The Lusitania's former record, which was also the ocean record, was four days, 18 hours and 40 minutes, the steamer by her new performance lowering her former mark and the record mark by three hours and 40 minutes.

The Lusitania's previous best performance was made last November, when the short course was still in use. As the season advanced the great liners began using the southern or long course to avoid danger from icebergs. Both the Lusitania and her sister ship, the Mauretania, then began a series of record-breaking performances over the long route, which continued until recently, when the vessels again sought the short course for the fall and winter seaosn.

Tuned up by many fast trips in spring and summer, the Lusitania began speeding for a record-breaking run immediately on leaving Queenstown Sunday morning. She passed Daunt's Rock, from which her leaving time is taken, at 11:30 that forenoon and up to noon had traveled at the rate of 22.91 knots an hour. When fairly out, however ,she struck up a still smarter pace and in the next 24 hours up to noon on Monday, the 17th, had logged the record to 650 knots, seven knots more than the previous best record for a day's run, made by her on July 6. In doing this she had made an average speed for the 24 hours of 25.66 knots.

MOB LEADERS ARE INDICTED

Grand Jury at Springfield, Ill., Returns Bills Against Two Persons.

Springfield, Ill.—Ten indictments against two of the alleged mob leaders were returned by the special grand jury of Sangamon county late Thursday. Six of these are against Abraham Raymor and four are against Kate Howard. Raymor is charged with murder, four cases of malicious mischief and one of riot. The charges against Mrs. Howard are for malicious mischief and are identical with those against Raymor on these counts.

The murder charge against Raymor is based on his alleged participation in the lynching of William Donigan, a negro who fell a victim to the mob's fury Saturday night. Considerable evidence upon which this was voted was procured by a military court of inquiry which had been sitting under the direction of Col. Chipperfield of the First cavalry, and which turned over to the state's attorney the result of its investigations.

"We procured enough evidence to indict 40 or 50 participants in last week's rioting," said Col. Chipperfield. "We have a complete confession from Raymor and we have also discovered convincing evidence of arson on the part of a former police officer of Springfield. The evidence is not only available for grand jury work, but it is of such a character that convictions are almost bound to follow its presentation in court."

The indictments charge both Raymor and Mrs. Howard with participation in the looting of the Loper restaurant and also with aiding in the wrecking of the building.

Hughes' Candidacy Is Approved.

New York City. — A conference was held Thursday at President Roosevelt's home in Oyster Bay between the president, Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee, James S. Sherman, candidate for vice president, and several other prominent Republicans, in regard to the situation in New York state, and it is given out that Gov. Hughes' candidacy for another term as governor was approved.

Drouth Compels Mines to Close.

Irwin, Pa.—The drouth being experienced in this district, which has caused the suspension of many mines, thereby throwing over 2,000 men out of employment, shows no sign of abatement and two other mines, employing over 300 men, were closed Thursday.

Six Children Burned to Death.

Colfax, Wash.—Six children are dead and two others are burned so seriously that recovery is doubtful at the H. W. Schultz ranch, between Colfax and Palouse, resulting from a fire that destroyed the home Wednesday night.

Johnson Accepts the Nomination.

St. Paul, Minn. — Gov. Johnson announced Thursday that he would accept the nomination for governor tendered to him by the state Democratic convention.

IN HONOR OF NAVAL HEROES

FIVE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS WILL BE NAMED.

Officers Who Were Killed in Battle and the Captain of a Privateer are in the List.

Washington, D. C.—By authority of the president the torpedo boat destroyers under construction have been assigned the following names:

Torpedo boat destroyer No. 17, Joseph B. Smith. Lieut. Smith commanded the Congress when she was sunk by the Merrimac on March 18, 1862, in Hampton Roads. He was killed in this engagement.

No. 18, Roswell H. Lamson. Lieut. Lamson participated in the battle of Port Royal and the capture of Fort Walker and was commended by Rear Admiral Dupont for bravery.

No. 19, Samuel W. Preston. Lieut. Preston was killed in the assault on Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865.

No. 20, Charles W. Flusser. Commander Flusser was killed in action on the Miami during an engagement with the Confederate ram Albemarle, near Plymouth, N. C., April 19, 1864.

No. 21, Samuel C. Reid. Capt. Reid commander the privateer General Armstrong. He was attacked in the harbor of Fayal September 26, 1814, by boats from three British men-of-war. Capt. Reid drove them off, killing and wounding 135 officers and men. The frigate Rota compelled him to run his ship ashore and destroy her before capture. He received the commendation of congress and a sword from the state of New York.

THE TREND OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Business Conditions.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Trade and industrial activities continue to expand, improvement being of a conservative nature that promises permanency. There is little disposition to anticipate the future, but current distribution is larger and mercantile collections are more prompt. There is some complaint among wholesale dry goods jobbers that the big auction sales detracted from regular business, but the general situation was greatly improved by the distribution of those accumulations, and many retailers have remained to supplement their purchases.

In manufacturing lines, the iron and steel industry is steadily adding to output, and shoe shops are receiving substantial contracts, although producers are handicapped by the persistent strength of hides and leather.

A few special sales of pig iron have been made at concessions from former quotations, some merchant furnaces seeking all the business offered, but the general level of prices is not materially altered and there is a distinct improvement in demand.

Footwear factories in New Engand report a steadily improving demand from western wholesalers, although contracts are chiefly for prompt delivery and buyers are disposed to operate conservatively. Low stocks in the hands of jobbers are indicated by urgent requests for quick shipment.

INDICTMENTS FOR SIX.

Grand Jury at Springfield, Ill., Returns Bills Against Mob Leaders.

Springfield, Ill.—Six more alleged riot leaders have been caught in the grand jury net here. The inquisitorial body on Friday night returned indictments against six persons, the documents charging 20 separate offenses. All were based upon the trouble at Loper's restaurant and were identical with those charged against Kate Howard in the indictments returned Thursday.

The small towns of the county continue to be danger spots. At Buffalo, a village 15 miles from here, the following notice has been posted at the interurban trolley line station:

"All niggers wanted out of town by Monday, 12 a. m. sharp." It was signed by "Buffalo Sharpshooters."

Complaints also filter in daily from the mining camps, coming from whites and negroes alike. Each race seems distrustful of the other.

The city was guarded last night by deputy sheriffs and police, with the Seventh infantry held in reserve. There was a decrease in the number of refugees at the arsenal.

Asks for Rehearing of Rebate Case.

Chicago, Ill.—The government sets up the claim that the action of the United States court of appeals in setting aside the $29,240,000 fine of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana nullifies the interstate commerce and rebating laws, in its petition for rehearing of the case, filed Friday through the office of United States District Attorney Sims. Judge Landis, who imposed the fine last year and was severely criticised by the appellate court, is vigorously defended in the petition.

Mr. Earl Is a Lucky Man.

Washington, D. C.—Of $10,000 in decayed greenbacks sent to the treasury department for redemption by O. D. Earl of Morillton, Ark., all but $27 have been identified and on Friday a check for $9,975 was mailed to him.

Women Plan a Balloon Voyage.

New York City.—In an effort to make a record aerial trip, four women well known in New York and Philadelphia will start in a balloon from the shores of Huntington Bay, Long Island, on August 29.

THE TIME TEST.

That Is What Proves True Merit.

Doan's Kidney Pills bring the quickest of relief from backache and kidney troubles. Is that relief lasting? Let Mrs. James M. Long, of 113 N. Augusta St., Staunton, Va., tell you. On January 31st, 1903, Mrs. Long wrote: "Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me" (of pain in the back, urinary troubles, bearing down sensations, etc.). On June 20th, 1907, four and one-half years later, she said: "I haven't had kidney trouble since. I repeat my testimony."

Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FATIGUED EXPRESSION.

"Nearly all in."

TRIPP COUNTY, S. D.

Government Land Opening.

The government opening of a million acres of fine agricultural and grazing lands will probably occur about Oct. 1st. The Rosebud extension of The Chicago & North Western Ry. is the only railway reaching these lands, and Dallas, S. D., is the railway terminus and the only town on the reservation border. The U. S. land office will probably be located there. Pamphlets describing this land and how to secure a quarter section homestead, free on application to W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., Chicago, Ill.

His Idea.

"Well, just what is a secret, anyway?"

"A thing to be kept—"

"Yes."

"On tap—"

"Oh!"

"Until several people have ferreted it out—"

"Well?"

"And then it is published with big head lines."—Nashville American.

India-Gestion.

Here is a story the bishop of London told John Morley the other day, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. They were holding an "exam." in an East-end school, and the teacher was explaining the chief products of the Indian empire. One child recited a list of comestibles. "Please, miss, India produces curries and pepper and citron and chillies and chutney and—and—" "Yes, yes, and what comes after that?" "Please, miss, I don't remember." "Yes, but think. What is India so famous for?" "Please, 'm, India-gestion."

The Spider and the Fly.

In the long warfare between the spider and the fly, the latter has had the housewife for its auxiliary and friend. The flies have been tolerated, even fed and nurtured, while the spiders and their webs have been ruthlessly destroyed. This unremitting and unrelenting war against it keeps the spider population down, while the flies increase and multiply by the millions and ten of millions, almost unchecked. The spider is ugly and his web is unsightly in the estimation of most people, but spiders hurt no human creature. They feed on flies, which are the foes of mankind, and do mankind a service.—Philadelphia Press.

SELF DELUSION

Many People Deceived by Coffee.

We like to defend our indulgencies and habits even though we may be convinced of their actual harmfulness.

A man can convince himself that whisky is good for him on a cold morning, or beer on a hot summer day—when he wants the whisky or beer.

It's the same with coffee. Thousands of people suffer headaches and nervousness year after year but try to persuade themselves the cause is not coffee—because they like coffee.

"While yet a child I commenced using coffee and continued it," writes a Wis. man, "until I was a regular coffee fiend. I drank it every morning and in consequence had a blinding headache nearly every afternoon.

"My folks thought it was coffee that ailed me, but I liked it and would not admit it was the cause of my trouble, so I stuck to coffee and the headaches stuck to me.

"Finally, the folks stopped buying coffee and brought home some Postum. They made it right (directions on pkg.) and told me to see what difference it would make with my head, and during the first week on Postum my old affliction did not bother me once. From that day to this we have used nothing but Postum in place of coffee—headaches are a thing of the past and the whole family is in fine health."

"Postum looks good, smells good, tastes good, is good, and does good to the whole body." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

COWBOY PREACHER

PECULIAR BUT FETCHING METHODS HE EMPLOYS.

Uses the Blunt But Forceful Language of the Plains to Bring Hardened Sinners to Repentance.

Seattle, Wash.—In the course of an hour's preaching at the Volunteers of America mission, Samuel S. Bettes, the "Cowboy Preacher," roped, throwed and hog-tied Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Catholics and quite a number of other religious bodies. After getting his rawhide securely around the orthodox denominations he proceeded to brand them with marks not exactly familiar to the cattle ranges in Texas, where the cowboy preacher used to ride the round-up.

Bettes, who says the prefix "Rev." is the grease some ministers use to slide into heaven with, faced a mixed but entirely receptive audience when he launched, or rather rode, full speed, into his discourse. There was the usual shouting coterie of Volunteers, but the rest of the hall was packed with men from the streets, who were attracted by the flaring signs outside the basement entrance, advertising the "Cowboy Preacher," and by the uproarious chorus of cries that varied the singing.

The preacher got some enthusiastic yells when he delivered himself of especially caustic epigrams. A few of his choice ones were as follows:

"You never hear of a man backsliding from the Presbyterian church, because he had to backslide to get there."

"Some people talk about the Methodists converting sinners. Why, I can hog-tie any Methodist in catching sinners."

"I'd rather be a religious fool than a devilish sharp."

"The hard shell Baptist may get to heaven, but if he does he'll find out

SAMUEL S. BETTES

what an awful old fool he was on earth."

"Religion is a good cure for dyspepsia. The man who curses generally has a stomach ache coming to him."

"No true Christian will smoke a cigarette. A cigarette is a fool at one end, a fire at the other, some paper and dust in between."

"Some Seattle ministers let their hobbies run away with them. They need a religious bronco buster."

"Long hair don't let a preacher through the eye of the needle any easier than long legs."

Incidentally, Mr. Bettes wears a good deal of hair himself, which he tosses back on his forehead when he gets well under way with his picturesque sermons. He took for his text, "Who is she that looketh forth as the morning, beautiful as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," which he said was from the Songs of Solomon, 6:10.

Before the sermon began one of the Volunteers arose and asked for contributions. When the plate came back to the platform, Bettes arose and remarked that he needed 12 more dollars to pay for a new suit of clothes, but the $12 were not forthcoming.

His sermon dealt chiefly with the glories of unorthodox religion. He calls himself a free-will Baptist, and frequently broke off short in his talk to hand out some scathing denunciation of certain aspects of present-day religion. Striding back and forth on the narrow platform, his long iron-gray hair falling in disorderly masses across his brow, his face flaming red and perspiring, his arms waving, fists often clenched, he poured forth a torrent of words, at times ascending to heights of uncouth eloquence, at other times dropping back into slang or the grotesque language of the plains.

Once he stopped short in the middle of a talk about the beauties of the story of salvation, leaned forward over the edge of the platform and shouted at two girls on the front seat, who had been whispering: "Shut up! I want you to shut up as long as I'm talking. I've got something to say, and you, old curiosity box," addressing the girl who apparently had started the conversation, "you want to know how your hat looks, I suppose."

The cowboy preacher has been in Seattle for a week, and it was stated that he will be here a week longer. He has preached all over the United States. He used to be a cowboy in Texas and herded cattle for six years.

SOCIETY MAN'S STUNT.

Plays Drum and Cymbals In Band Concerts.

Philadelphia.—George Gilpin, Jr., a scion of one of the best known Philadelphia families and a great favorite in the younger set of society, has for the last few weeks, unknown to many in the exclusive coterie in which he moves, been playing the drums, cymbals and triangle during the Municipal band concerts in the public squares. He has been doing his best to make the summer concerts enjoyable and to gain the admiration of

GEO. GILPIN JR.

the small boys who crowd near him nightly and wonder how he can manipulate the drumsticks in such a wonderful style.

The society man drummer joined the band at the opening of the season and has since played regularly in the concerts. When informed that many of his friends regarded the musical venture as a whim, Mr. Gilpin laughed and said:

"Oh, no, there is nothing remarkable about it. I understand music and I took it up. It is better than sitting around an office for a few dollars a week."

"You surely are not in need of money that you applied for a position with the Municipal band?" he was asked.

"Not exactly that," he answered, "for last season I played the cornet in an orchestra in Atlantic City, and although my salary was but $15 a week it cost me three or four times that amount to live.

"This position was gained after my ability as a musician was put to a severe test, and it certainly makes me feel elated."

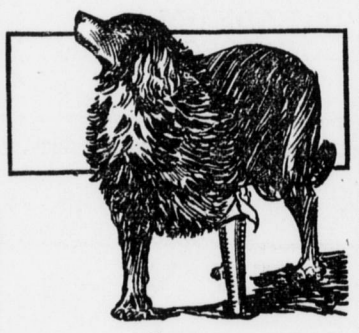
Mr. Gilpin is the grandson of the last mayor of Philadelphia before the consolidation. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Washington Gilpin of 2004 De Lancey place, and his brothers are John C. and Charles Gilpin, 3d. The latter is the husband of the celebrated beauty, formerly Miss Frederica Berwind, a sister of Mrs. Robert Strawbridge, and of the Baroness Brocklin von Brocklinson.

Relatives of Mr. Gilpin declare that it is his ambition to have an orchestra or band of his own, of which he shall be conductor. Music is an absorbing passion with him, and he believes that more Philadelphia men of musical talent should try and distribute its benefits.

DOG HAS WOODEN LEG.

But He Proves a Lively Member of Society.

Gardner, Mass.—At first thought it would seem as if a dog with a wooden



Rover.

leg would have a hard time getting around, but Rover, a family pet owned by Frank S. Learned of this place, romps and runs as lively with his wooden leg appendage as if he had the use of all four feet.

Last summer, while Mr. Learned was running a mowing machine in a hay field the dog playfully jumped at him, and had his left forefoot cut off by the swiftly moving steel knives.

Mr. Learned's friends thought Rover would have to be killed, feeling sure that the dog would be a helpless cripple the rest of its days andd more of a burden than a pleasure to its master.

Mr. Learned, however, felt badly at the thought of losing his favorite dog, and after taking advice from a veterinary had a wooden leg made, incased in a leather harness, which is strapped around Rover's body, and the happy canine is now as frisky as ever.

Rover accompanies Mr. Learned's daughter to the meetings of the relief corps, and when she goes around to get the password from the members the faithful dog follows her around, seemingly appreciating the importance of his position as assistant conductor.

WAR ON THE GYPSY

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES UNITE TO EXTERMINATE WANDERERS.

Conference at Berne May Decide to Inaugurate a Campaign to Drive Out the Camps of the Picturesque Nomads.

A wanderer on the face of the earth, with no place they can call home, and with every man's hand raised against them, the gypsy tribes of Europe are to face an organized persecution which promises to drive them from the continent.

"No home but the road, no life but pleasure, and no roof but the sky," the gypsy's dream of happiness is no longer to be realized in Europe, for in June of next year a conference of representatives of all the powers will meet at Berne to decide on the best means of getting rid for all time of the picturesque bands of strolling people, whose history goes way back to the most remote ages.

It is a need for a universal system of policing the continent that has forced repressive measures to be adopted against the gypsies.

Recent attacks, successful and unsuccessful, on the lives of monarchs, have fired the police of the continent to renewed efforts to guard against anarchy.

No one ever accused the gypsy of being an anarchist. He is too indolent, too easy-going to take an interest in politics. He cares nothing about who governs the country, or how the wealth is distributed, as long as he can go from place to place in his decorated wagon and get enough to eat to keep life in himself, his wife, his children, his horse and dogs.

It is a stern remedy that is about to be applied, merely because in isolated instances the criminal has taken advantage of the free life of the gypsy camp to use it for a cloak. But the order has gone forth, and the attempt to be inaugurated next June will be the most systematic ever known.

The task will be an enormous one, for the pleasure-loving brown man, with his love for music and bright colors, his unconventionality in dress, his wild cry for personal liberty, has spread all over the continent. It is said that there are no less than 750,000 in Europe, and it must be remembered that this enormous total has been reached in spite of the fact that for a large part of his history the gypsy has been an object of suspicion and of persecution in many countries.

In consequence of the unwillingness of the gypsy to give statistics about

Gypsy Women and Their Tent Homes.

himself it has not been easy to ascertain the totals in the various countries. But in anticipation of the conference at Berne a careful effort has been made to get figures, and the following do not vary markedly from the exact totals:

Austro-Hungary, 300,000; Turkey, 100,000; Greece, 10,000; Bosnia, 20,000; Russia, 150,000; Italy, 50,000; Portugal and Spain, 200,000; France, 10,000; England, 5,000.

In this motley aggregation are included the descendants of a dozen races, for the gypsy, though he preserves certain characteristics, is really the composition of the world's lovers of complete freedom.

Gipsies are not bandits. Not even their foes in Europe charge this. They may commit petty thefts, such as robbing a henroost in order to get food, but the percentage of stealing among them is not great, considering the wild, open life they lead.

Both in Europe and in the United States the principal business of the men is dealing in horses.

Here undoubtedly they turn some pretty sharp corners and drive some slick deals. But the history of the horse trading shows it to be a business for specialized skill and bad conscience. Even "David Harum" of humorous memory was not above driving a deal in which he badly stung a rival.

It is said that there are now only 10,000 gypsies in the United States. They are familiar sights on the countryside and in the big cities at a time when some big gathering assures an influx of visitors and liberal patronage for the clever women of the camp who foretell the future for a small consideration.

Undoubtedly the concerted European movement will drive large numbers from the other side to this country, Mexico and South America, there to continue the strolling life, which is theirs by choice, and from which no man's decree can permanently turn them.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:
"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "5-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" ($00 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

If you are a business man, did you ever think of the field of opportunity that advertising opens to you? There is almost no limit to the possibilities of your business if you study how to turn trade into your store. If you are not getting your share of the business of your community *there's a reason.* People go where they are attracted — where they *know* what they can get and how much it is sold for. If you make direct statements in your advertising see to it that you are able to fulfill every promise you make. You will add to your business reputation and hold your customers. It will not cost as much to run your ad in this paper as you think. It is the persistent advertiser who gets there. Have something in the paper every issue, no matter how small. We will be pleased to quote you our advertising rates, particularly on the year's business.

MAKE YOUR APPEAL

to the public through the columns of this paper. With every issue it carries its message into the homes and lives of the people. Your competitor has his store news in this issue. Why don't you have yours? Don't blame the people for flocking to his store. They know what he has.

The Home Paper Gives you the reading matter in which you have the greatest interest—the home news. Its every issue will prove a welcome visitor to every member of the family. It should head your list of newspaper and periodical subscriptions.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT
CONFECTIONERY
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Enlarging Your Business

If you are in business and you want to make more money you will read every word we have to say. Are you spending your money for advertising in haphazard fashion as if intended for charity, or do you advertise for direct results?

Did you ever stop to think how your advertising can be made a source of profit to you, and how its value can be measured in dollars and cents. If you have not, you are throwing money away.

Advertising is a modern business necessity, but must be conducted on business principles. If you are not satisfied with your advertising you should set aside a certain amount of money to be spent annually, and then carefully note the effect it has in increasing your volume of business; whether a 10, 20 or 30 per cent increase. If you watch this gain from year to you will become intensely interested in your advertising, and how you can make it enlarge your business.

If you try this method we believe you will not want to let a single issue of this paper go to press without something from your store.

We will be pleased to have you call on us, and we will take pleasure in explaining our annual contract for so many inches, and how it can be used in whatever amount that seems necessary to you.

If you can sell goods over the counter we can also show you why this paper will best serve your interests when you want to reach the people of this community.

JOB PRINTING We can do the finest class of printing, and we can do that class just a little cheaper than the other fellow. Wedding invitations, letter heads, bill heads, sale bills, statements, dodgers, cards, etc., all receive the same careful treatment—just a little better than seems necessary. Prompt delivery always.

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column.

Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week...	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	3 50	8 00	12 00
2 Weeks..	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks..	2 00	3 50	5 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
4 Weeks..	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months.	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months.	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line ten cents each week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, $5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, $1.00 each. Announcements of candidates for delegates to the state Convention $5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, $1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.00.

LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without change.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year All exceeding five lines, $1.00 per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, positively $1.00 for ten lines, or less; over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payments on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterwards sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
of New York.
For Judge of Superior Court,
W. D. PORTER, of Allegany County.
For Congressman,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY,
of Sinnamahoning, Pa.
For Assembly,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
of Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN A. WYKOFF,
of Grove.
For Sheriff,
FRANK G. JUDD,
of Emporium.
For County Commissioners,
S. P. KREIDER,
of Driftwood.
J. W. LEWIS,
of Shippen.
For County Auditors,
T. E. FULTON,
of Grove.
GEO. A. WALKER, JR.,
of Emporium.

DANGER IN DELAY.

Kidney Diseases are too Dangerous for Emporium People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health is gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease follow in merciless succession. Don't neglect your kidneys. Cure the kidneys with the certain and safe remedy. Doan's Kidney Pills, Which has cured people right here in Emporium.

Mrs. William Swartz, living on Maple street, Emporium, Pa., says: "I suffered for a long time with dull nagging backaches and pains through my loins, so severe at times that I could hardly attend to my work. Every move I made caused me severe pain. I was unable to rest at night and in the morning would be worn out and tired. My kidneys were very active and the secretions caused me much annoyance and embarrasement. I used many remedies but was unable to obtain relief until a friend advised me to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I procured this remedy from L. Taggart, the druggist, and used them in accordance with directions. The backache and pains quickly vanished, the kidneys were strengthened and my general health was improved. I am indeed grateful to Doan's Kidney Pills for the great benefit received from their use and heartily recommend them to kidney sufferers."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

English Spavin Liniment removed Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr

On a New Footing.

Mr. Absalom Foote, an eccentric old gentleman who had grown tired of life in the city, decided to move to some smaller town, free from the roar of traffic, the bustle and confusion of the thronging multitude, where he could end his days tranquilly, as became a man of his age. In casting about for a location, his eye chanced to light upon the advertisement in a village paper of one Thomas R. Foote, who wanted to dispose of his boot and shoe store at a bargain, having made up his mind to remove to the city.

"That's the very thing," he said. "Selling shoes is a nice easy occupation. It will give me just enough to do to keep me from stagnating, and it won't wear me out with overwork. I'll investigate it. It's queer, though, that his name is Foote, my name is Foote, he wants to come to the city and I want to go to the country."

A visit to the little town decided him. He liked its appearance and location. He was pleased, moreover, with "Foote's Shoe Store" and bought it, good will and all, at a bargain.

"Well," said the other Mr. Foote, "you won't have to change the sign."

"No," he answered slowly. "I'll just add a little to it."

The next day he added this, just below the sign: "This place has changed feet."

A Psychic Phenomenon.

An extraordinary incident is connected with Professor von Herkomer's famous painting, "The Last Muster," which was the picture of its year at the academy.

One morning soon after the exhibition was opened the artist was astonished to receive a letter from a lady, a perfect stranger, who said she was not aware until she saw "The Last Muster" at the academy on the previous day that her mother, then dead, had ever sat to the professor for her portrait.

Now, the figure in the picture was painted solely from imagination, and the artist hastened to explain this fact to his correspondent. She thereupon asked for an appointment and took an oil painting of her mother, asserting that it was a faithful representation of that lady.

The academician was astonished to perceive that he had really portrayed on his own canvas a facsimile of the figure in this other painting, although it was that of a woman whom he had never seen in his life.—London M. A. P.

Shipwrecks and Courts Martial.

The custom of holding courts martial in the British navy after every case of shipwreck has a curious origin. In 1741 the Wager, one of Commodore Anson's vessels, was wrecked off the coast of Chile, most of the crew being saved. The men and some of the junior officers held that they were no longer amenable to discipline because their pay ceased with the wreck, but the captain, whose name was Davy Cheap, differed, treated them as mutineers and shot one of his midshipmen. He was then deposed, and most of the crew made off in three of the boats. Later when it was proposed to proceed against the so called mutineers the law officers of the crown decided that the men had been correct in their view. This discovery led to the framing of section 91 of the articles of war, which provides that in the case of shipwreck, destruction or capture by the enemy a ship is held to remain in commission pending inquiry by a court martial.

The Pigs of Brittany.

"Brittany is all right," the traveled man said cautiously, "but beware of the pigs there. The Breton pig is not fat and indolent like ours. He is as lean and fiery as a wolf and twice a wolf's size. All over Brittany you see him, swaggering up and down the white roads in search of roots, berries, frogs, anything—for he must forage for himself—his master never feeds him. Step out of his way, or he will snarl and leap at you.

"The Bretons are great drunkards. Sometimes they fall asleep beside the road. They awake with a sharp pain in the arm or leg, the pain of a hungry hog's teeth."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Picture Story.

Two hunters are seen walking all over the moving picture.

They think they are following bear tracks.

Suddenly the foremost hunter stops with a start.

"By gum," he shouts, "them ain't b'ar's tracks at all; them's the slide man's dirty thumb marks."—Bohemian Magazine.

The $1,500 Kind.

"Ah, that's pretty!" said Mr. Snooks, looking over a number of architectural designs. "What is that?"

"That," said the architect, "is a $1,500 bungalow."

"What will it cost to build it?" asked Mr. Snooks.

"About $8,000," said the architect.—Judge's Library.

A Redhot Flood.

An example of mixed metaphor was heard at a seamen's meeting at South Shields, an enthusiastic speaker urging the crowd to "take the tide by the flood and grasp it red hot."—London Chronicle.

The Secret.

Blobbs—There is only one thing a woman loves better than to be told a secret. Slobbs—What is that? Blobbs—To find it out for herself.—Philadelphia Record.

Beautiful this thought and beautiful the language wherewith Sir Philip Sidney gave it expression, "They are never alone who are accompanied by noble thoughts."

NOTES OF INTEREST.

James Hobson will erect an addition to his home on West Creek. The new building will be built of stone and brick.

Harper's Weekly has discovered nineteen railroad presidents who 27 years ago were either machinists, telegraph operators, water boys on trains or other wage earners.

John C. Lane, of Renovo, a brakeman on local freight No. 93, had his leg broken while attempting to board his train at Ridgway last week, by being struck by the platform at the freight depot.

In buildings, equipment and reputation, the Lock Haven State Normal School is the equal of the best. Its graduates are the best advertisement. To those who are thinking of becoming teachers, it is an ideal school. The Fall term begins Sept. 7th. Send for its catalogue to the Principal.

If you are thinking of going to a Normal School this coming year, it will be to your advantage to patronize a well established and thoroughly reputable school. The Lock Haven State Normal School meets these requirements. The Fall term begins Sept. 7th. A catalogue will be sent upon application to the Principal.

FireWednesday morning of last week destroyed the Merrill house at Dents Run, causiug a loss of $15,000. All the guests escaped in safety, although some of them lost a part of their clothing. The fire was discovered by the crew of a B. & S. freight train which was passing through the place. The train was stopped and the crew aroused the people in the house and tried to fight the flames.

The Hyde & Doutt lumber plant at Grandin, near Eagle Rock, was practically destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. The saw mill, planing mill, general store, ice house and 1,000 ties were burned, entailing a loss of $25,000, on which there was $23,000 insurance. Millions of feet of lumber and a large boarding house was saved only through the assistance rendered by the Oil City firemen. The loss to the company is made comparatively light through the fact that their lease expires during September.

If the old brindle cow should get out many a daddy would walk the streets half the night for her, but let a 12 year old boy or girl fail to show up parents retire for the night, in a good many cases, without an anxious thought. We dare not be hopeful over the future of the human race as long as the fathers and mothers think more of rounding up a $30 cow than they do of corrailing their sons and daughters at a reasonable hour in the evening.--Ex.

According to Government reports there were 55,402,336,113 stinking cigarettes consumed in the United States last year by 25,000,000 smokers, it is said. Which means in round figures that about three times as many more American citizens who do not smoke, but detest the rank smelling cigarette have had their olfactory sense outraged 55,402,336,113 times, which is a very conservative estimate, as it is safe to say that no where near one-third of the citizens of this country are in the habit of smoking those abominations. So those staggering billion figures can be multiplied several times without trenching on the truth a particle. A sad commentary on the good sense of the American people.

How to Live on $5.

If a person who is weak or nervous desires robust health again, the small sum of $5, when spent for Sexine Pills, will bring new strength in a very short time. These great tonic pills have without question done more than any other remedy in producing steady nerves. Price, $1 a box, six boxes for $5, with full guarantee for all forms of weakness. Address or call on R. C. Dodson where they sell all the principal remedies and do not substitute.

Libby Prison Diarrhoea Relieved.

Edward E. Henry, with the United States Express Co., Chicago, writes: "Our General Superintendent, Mr. Quick, handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy some time ago to check an attack of the old Libby Prison diarrhoea. I have used it since that time and cured many on our trains who have been sick. I am an old soldier who served with Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley four years in the 23d Ohio Regiment, and have no ailment except Libby Prison diarrhoea, which this remedy stops at once." For sale by L. Taggart.

Take Kodol whenever you feel that you need it. That is the only time you need to take Kodol. Just when you need it; then you will not be troubled with sour stomach, belching gas on the stomach, etc. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable.

44-tf.

Cascasweet is for babies and children, and is especially good for the ills so common in hot weather. Look for the ingredients on the bottle. Contains no harmful drugs. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

SECOND TO NONE

ADAM,
MELDRUM &
ANDERSON CO.
396-408 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

New Fall

Dress Goods

We import more, sell more and carry more Dress Goods in stock than all the department stores in Buffalo combined. You get a greater selection here from a full range of weaves and colors. Our large purchases and the fact that we deal with producers only enables us to save all middlemen's

Send for Samples

of the new Fall goods. Please state the kind and color you desire and about the price you can pay. On account of our immense stock it is impossible to samples of all.

COME IN PERSON IF POSSIBLE

Railroad Fares Rebated in connection with the Chamber of Commerce.

ADAM,
MELDRUM &
ANDERSON CO.
American Block, Buffalo, N.Y.

Grove City College.

Summer Term begins June 23rd—lasts eight weeks. Largest Summer School in Pennsylvania. Thirty-eight Professors and Lecturers, (three from Great Britain.) Special work in English and Philosophy. Schools of Normal and Collegiate Branches, Pedagogy, Music, Art, Commercial Rranches, Stenography and Typewriting. Students can get any work desired. $40.00 will cover all necessary expenses. Address President Ketler, Grove City, Pa. 26-3t.

Old Home Week at Renovo.

For the Old Home Week celebration at Renovo, Pa., August 31 to September 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Renovo, August 31 to September 5, good to return until September 7 inclusive, from Brookville, Kane, Eldred, Troy, South Danville, Shamokin, Herndon, Seilingsgrove, Huntingdon, Altoona, Osceola Mills, Bellefonte, Lewisburg and stations intermediaie to Renovo at reduced rates (minimum rate 25 cents). Consult ticket agents. 27-2

There are many imitations of DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve but just one original. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

What is Best for Indigestion?

A. Robinson, of Drumquin, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion and recommends Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets as "the best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasnt in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples ree at L. Taggart's drug store.

The Bargain Store

Fruits -- Vegetables

Arriving daily and going at the lowest possible prices.

Pine Apples,
Cucumbers, Cabbage,
New Potatoes,
Bermuda Onions.

Remember I am handling Presh and Smoked Meats of all kinds. Bacon, Hams, Boiled Ham, Bologna.

Fine Line Groceries

Free delivery anywhere.
Phone your orders.

T. W. WELSH

Chas. Diehl's Old Stand, West Ward

In addition to our up-to-date line of

Ladies Furnishing Goods

We carry thousands of novelties you need.

We have the exclusive Agency for

The Cadet Stockings

Scientific Stockings for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Sensible, satisfying, scientific Cadet Stockings, reinforced with Linen. Every pair guaranteed. Prce 25 cents the pair.

Continued Bargains in

Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists Dress Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Embroidery and Laces, Ribbons and Notions.

Special Millinery Sale

One Half Off Regular Pirce

COPP ERSMITH'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Arrow Brand Collars and Cuffs in 1/4 Sizes

Crawford's and James Mean's Shoes

We have them in all sizes and styles and they have the quality.

Now is the time for to look for a good suit case or a trunk. You can find them at our store at reasonable prices, and you can get just what you are looking for.

If You Like

To wear clothes that are just a little different from the rest, you want to look at, and try on some of our latest varsity suits, made expressly for us by

Hart, Shaffner & Marx

The new litttle ideas in pockets in the out of the front of the Coat, the cuffs on the sleeves, the trousers—a lot of new smart ideas in these suits will certainly please you. The new fashions are exceptionally beautiful, and we can show you the pick of them.

This Store is the Home of Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothes

We have a fine line of Men's and Boys' Hats in all colors and styles, the latest Browns in Derby and Soft Hats.

Monarch, Silver and Cluett Shirts. We have a nice line of them and up to date.

Also a fine line of work shirts.

JASPER HARRIS

Opposite Post Office
EMPORIUM, PA.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 12, 1908

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 35
Felt's Fancy, "	1 65
Pet Grove, "	1 65
Graham, "	70
Rye "	80
Patent Meal "	55
Coarse Meal per 100,	1 80
Chop Feed, "	1 80
Cracked Corn per 100	1 80
Screenings "	1 80
Oil Meal "	1 85
Middlings,	1 80
Bran,	1 60
Chicken Wheat	1 85
Corn per bushel,	1 00
White Oats, per bushel,	70
Oyster Shells, per 100	75
Seed Oats per bushel	
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed.	At Market Prices

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Brooks Johnson, of St. Marys, called on friends here last Sunday.

Mrs. F. X. Blumle and son Leo, spent Sunday with friends in Olean.

Wm. McDonald of Lock Haven, spent Sunday with his family at this place.

Charles Schaut, of St. Marys, transacted business in town the first of the week.

Mrs. Flora T. Ryan, of Ridgway, is guest at the home of L. Taggart and family.

B. S. Gunsburg, of Renovo, was a business caller at Emporium, the first of the week.

Henry Severin of St. Marys, has been guest of F. X. Blumle and family the past week.

Miss Edna Cruice is enjoying a visit with relatives and friends at Buffalo and Jamestown.

Mrs. Kathryn Bush, telephone operator, was the guest of her sister at Ridgway last Friday.

Mrs. Charles Parks and children of Renovo, visited her mother at Howard Siding the past week.

Chas. Potter and family, of New York City, are guests at the home of Jasper Harris and wife.

J. H. Quinn, of May, S. C., formerly of St. Marys, spent Sunday in this place, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs Charles Moshier and children of Hicks Run, visited her mother, Mrs. M. E. Close at Howard Siding the past week.

Messrs. Wayne and Paul Van Wert, of New Castle, former town boys, are visiting their many friends in this place.

Attorney W. F. DuBois, of Coudersport, transacted business in this city last Tuesday and registered at the New Warner.

Jasper Harris has returned from a business and pleasure trip, which included Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York City.

W. H. Snyder of Scranton, deputy U. S. Marshal was in Emporium between trains Tuesday and called on several friends.

C. W. Mathews of DuBois, the newly appointed representative of the I. C. S. made his usual monthly trip to this place last Tuesday.

Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith left on Mail last Tuesday morning, on a business trip which will include Pittsburg, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Don M. Larrabeee, wife and son, of Williamsport, are guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Larrabee and family at their home on Fourth street.

The Misses Freeda Kaiser, of Olean, and Elizabeth Garner, of St. Marys and Wm. Freeman, of Philadelphia, are guests at the home of Joshua Bair and family on Fifth street.

Mrs. John Hemmer was a PRESS business caller on Monday.

Miss Spader, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is guest of her cousin Mrs. J. H. Day.

Frank Felt, of Philadelphia, is spending the week under the parental roof in this place.

C. E. Davis came over from Olean on Monday to visit old friends and acquaintances.

Miss Bessie McDermott, of St. Marys, was the guest of Miss "Doll" Hogan the first of the week.

Harold Tough, of Olean, was the guest of Harold Seger, at his home on Fourth street last week.

Miss Martha Swartz, of this place, is visiting in Buffalo, the guest of George Miller and family.

Orvis Hemphill left this morning for Punxsutawney where he will pitch a game of ball for that team to-day.

Mr. George Snowden, of New York City, is spending a few days with friends at the home of J. H. Day.

Miss "Doll" Hogan and Christina McDonald spent last Friday visiting relatives and friends at Driftwood.

Miss Josephine Gilbert, of Dundee, N. Y., is the guest of her father, C. L. Gilbert and brothers of this place.

Mrs. W. J. Merry, of Scio, N. Y., is the guest of her son, W. J. Merry and wife at their home on Sixth Street.

George Neidlinger and wife of Ridgway, were guests at the home of A. Weisenfluh and family on Sixth street.

Mrs. Frank Pearsall and children, Miss Ruth and Master Robert, are visiting friends and relatives in Coudersport.

Miss Mary Heher, of Olean, is visiting at her home on East Allegany Ave., the guest of her mother and sisters.

Miss Bessie McQuay, is unable to attend to her duties, in the store of Mrs. E. S. Coppersmith, on account of sickness.

Misses Kate Metzger and Gladys Lloyd, two of our most popular young ladies, were pleasant PRESS callers last Saturday.

Miss Carolyn Moore, has returned from Smethport, where she spent a very pleasant week visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs, Harry Ness, who has been the guest of her brother, R. H. Hirsch and family, departed for her home in Bellvue, last Friday.

Mrs. Josephine Woodley and Miss Ida Seger, have returned to their home in this place, after a three weeks sojourn in Chicago.

Miss Carrie and Master Joe Felt, of Philadelphia, are visiting in Emporium, guests of their father J. Paul Felt on Sixth street.

Miss Jean McNarney, of this place, departed for Roulette last Tuesday, where she will be the guest of Miss Dorothy Coole.

Emery Odell, who has been spending the summer in Millport and vicinity returned to his home in this place, last Saturday.

Miss Ida Hertig has returned to her home in this place, after a delightful visit, with her former schoolmates in Reynoldsville.

Mr. John Swartzfisher and daughter, Miss Ida, of Cleveland, are guests at the residence of A. F. Vogt and family on Fourth street.

Dr. Karl Felt, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his family are guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Felt at their home on North Broad street.

Mr. J. S. Hunt of Ridgway, formerly of this place, who has been seriously ill at the Ridgway hospital with malaria fever is much improved and has been taken to his home.

Mrs. Thomas Cleary, accompanied by her two daughters, Belle and Virginia, left on Monday on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Fred Yonkers at New Martinsville, W. Va.

G. H. Howlett, of Sterling Run, who is a valued employee of the Central Penn'a Lumber Co., was a business caller in Emporium last Saturday and made the PRESS office a call.

Mrs. Pearl Hopple, Miss Perna Gaskill and Messrs. E. W. and W. G. Gaskill returned last Saturday from a very pleasant trip at Atlantic City, New York City and Coney Island.

Mrs. Henry Auchu returned to her home in this place last Tuesday evening from Coudersport where she was the guest of Addison Stephens and family.

Mrs. E. T. Wells and daughters Zeta and Twyla and her sister Miss Marcella Quinn left Tuesday morning to visit friends and relatives in Oil City, Olean and Tidioute. They expect to be gone about a week.

Miss Jennie Knarr and Donald Minard, of this place, drove to Coudersport last Sunday and took in the sights at the famous ice mines. They were joined at Austin, by Miss Agnes Batau and William Waltman, who accompanied them.

The Misses Blanche and Elizabeth Ludlam are on a visit this week to Philadelphia and New York, where they will purchase their fall and winter stock of millinery and fancy goods. They will visit Atlantic City before they return home.

Miss Mary Straub, of Erie, Pa., is visiting in town, guest of Ida Seger.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rummel and daughter Miss Marion, of Shippensburg, are guests at the Walker residence on Fourth street.

Messrs. Omier Heck and George Smith, two of the Pennsys popular telegraph operators at this place, are enjoying a three weeks vacation, at Arcanum, Ohio.

James Mulcahy, assistant postmaster at this place, went to a Philadelphia hospital yesterday, where he will likely undergo an operation for appendicitis. His brother John accompanied him.

Dr. Leon Felt and wife, Floyd Hilliker, wife and mother, Edward White, wife and Miss Lena Coyle, all of this place, enjoyed an automobile trip, to Port Allegany and Coudersport, last Sunday.

Master Rice, as "Buster," Jack Bell as "Tige," dainty little Lella Canta as "Mary Jane," and big, fine company and chorus in support, will be an early booking at the Emporium Opera House.

The Fair.

Don't forget the County Fair, Sept. 15, 16, 17 and 18, and be sure to attend and bring all your friends with you.

Roomers Wanted.

Two furnished rooms with privilege of use of bath, on East Allegany Ave. Gentlemen preferred. Apply at residence.

MRS. S. L. STODDARD.

Master Rice as "Buster" Jack Bell as "Tige," dainty, bewitching little Lella Canta as "Mary Jane," and very strong singing and dancing company and chorus is an early September booking at Emporium Opera House. The date will shortly be announced.

MARRIED.

WEBSTER—SATER, at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the pastor Rev. J. F. Anderson, on Wednesday the 25th instant, Mr. Daniel K. Webster and Miss Martha E. Salter, both of Rathbun, Pa., were united in marriage.

Judgment Was Confirmed.

A certain old time justice of the peace, wishing to bring suit against a citizen, consulted the statutes and found that suits of such a character might be brought before any justice of the peace.

"Well, then," thought he, "I'll just try the case myself."

Straightway he made out a writ against his adversary and signed it.

On the day set for trial the defendant appeared with counsel. Both gentlemen not unnaturally objected to the constitution of the court.

"Why," demanded the justice, "do you deny that I am a justice of the peace?"

The lawyer would not contest this point, but argued that such a construction of the law was against all sense and reason.

A vigorous altercation ensued, and then the judge remarked that not for the world would he have two gentlemen suppose him governed by any personal considerations. "I will therefore," he added gracefully, "render judgment against myself and then appeal to the supreme court."

"But the mischief of it was," said the justice, relating the story afterward, "that when my judgment got to the supreme court it was unanimously reaffirmed."

Wide Awake.

Fuddle—You know Stocks, don't you? Doctor—Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine. Fuddle—Pretty wide awake man, isn't he? Doctor—I should say so. I am treating him for insomnia.—London Tit-Bits.

Quite the Contrary.

The Sympathetic Friend—It must be very hard to lose money at the races. Smith (a plunger)—Hard! Hang it, old chap, it's the easiest thing in the world!—London Opinion.

There is no use running. To set out in time is the main point.—La Fontaine.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

POPULAR EXCURSION

TO

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto

Tuesdays, September 1 and 8, 1908

Train Leaves	Fare to Buffalo or Niagara and return	Fare to Toronto and return		
Emporium Junction	8:30 a. m.	$2.50	$4.00	Buffalo ..... Ar. 12:05 p. m.
Keating Summit	9:02 a. m.	2.50	4.00	Buffalo (N. Y. C. R. R.) ..... Lv. 12:20 p. m.
Port Allegany	9:20 a. m.	2.25	3.75	Niagara Falls (N. Y. C. R. R Ar. 1:05 p. m.
Larrabee	9:33 a. m.	2.15	$3.65	Niagara Falls " or Gorge Rt. 1.05 p. m.
Eldred	9:38 a. m.	2.00	3.50	Lewiston (Steamer) ..... Lv. 2:00 p. m.
†Portville,	9:50 a. m.	1.75	3.25	Toronto (Steamer) ..... Ar. 4:45 p. m.

† Stops on notice to Agent.

In consideration of reduced fare at which sold, tickets will be accepted for going passage, only on train scheduled above, day of sale. Buffalo and Niagara Falls tickets will be accepted for return passage on regular trains, stopping at stations named, day of sale and day following. Toronto tickets will be accepted for return passage for five days, including date of sale. Toronto tickets will be accepted between Niagara Falls and Lewiston via either New York Central or Gorge Route. No baggage will be checked, nor will tickets be accepted for passage in Pullman cars.

Children Between Five and Twelve Years of Age, Half Fare

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, ONT.

August 29 to September 14, 1908.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager

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Rochester Business Institute

Offers exceptional opportunities for obtaining a thorough business education. Splendidly equipped commercial, shorthand, type-writing and English departments. Special department for training commercial teachers. Nineteen large study-rooms, class rooms, etc. An experienced faculty of twenty-four instructors. School in session throughout the entire year,

All graduates assisted in securing suitable positions. 3162 calls for our graduates were received between August, 1905 and August, 1908, being 871 more than the total enrollment during that time.

45th school year, just completed, largest in our history. Indications assure still larger attendance next year. Fall term opens Sept. 8, 1908.

New catalogue promptly mailed.

ROCHESTER BUSINESS INSTITUTE, Rochester, N. Y.

Ludlams

Summer Clearance Sale

We do not intend to carry over any of our Summer Goods and in order to make all goods go we have put the knife deep into all prices.

Any Untrimmed Hat 98c

$6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Hats $3.50

$4.00 and 5.00 Hats $2.50

$2 and $3 Hats $1.50

All Flowers, One-half Off

We still have a few nice pieces of Embroidery Flouncing that we have reduced one-third in price.

New Assortment of Valanese Laces and Insertion.

Finest line of Hosiery in the county. Also the new Princess Corset.

"Royal" Blend
High Grade Coffee

Don't drink the Cheap Coffees! Our Royal Brand is the Best Coffee Money can buy, 35c a lb 3lbs $1.00.

SPECIAL BLEND TEA 75c, lb 3lbs $1

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. GIVE IT A TRIAL 1-4 lb tin 25c

Bargain Prices for Friday and Saturday this week

GROCERIES.

Sugar—25lb Bag best granulated Sugar, $1.55.
Hams—California Hams, trimmed Shoulder lb 10c
Butter—Spring Brook Creamery, prints a lb 28c.
Tea—Ceylon or Oolong, 50c grade a lb 40c.
Peaches—30c Lemon cling Peaches a can 25c.
Soups—Armor's Assorted 25c cans a can 20c. Van Camps Mock Turtle, three 10c cent cans for 25c.
Corn—12c canned Corn, 10c.
Coffee—20c Blend 2lbs for 35c.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Wash Boilers—Regular $1.25 No. 9 boiler $1.10.
Lamp Chimneys No. 2, Macbeth, pearl top Chimneys 3 for 25c. Rochester No. 2 chimneys 3 for 25c.
Window Screens—40c extension screens, large size each 30c. 30c screens, medium size 23c.
Stable Forks—Regular 95c stable forks, each 75c.
Frying Pans—25c "Acme" cold handle fry pans each 20c.
Flour Seives—15c "Glen" flour seives each 12c.
Drinking Glasses—Regular 40 glasses, make good jelly glasses, a doz 25c.

Fresh Caught Lake Fish LEAVE ORDERS FOR DELIVERY FRIDAY MORNING

PEARS—Bartlet Pears—the best for canning, are now in market, quality is fine and price reasonable. Order now.

PEACHES—Western New York peaches of fine quality are now arriving. Expect prices to be somewhat more reasonable in a few days. Ordees left with this house will be filled to your satisfaction.

Prompt delivery to all parts of town

You Get Better Values Here.

J. H. DAY,

Phone 6. Emporium.

OUR NEW LINE OF

Wall Paper for 1908.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Definition of 'Definitive'

This word when linked to an article, which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain."

Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe

Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum

Money cannot buy a better writing paper, for experience cannot produce one.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Peruna be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that the medicinal herbs composing Peruna are of two kinds. First, standard and well-tried catarrh remedies. Second, well-known and generally acknowledged tonic remedies. That in one or the other of these uses they have stood the test of many years' experience by physicians of different schools. There can be no dispute about this, whatever. Peruna is composed of some of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrhal diseases, and for such conditions of the human system as require a tonic. Each one of the principal ingredients of Peruna has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh or as a tonic medicine.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Peruna invites the full inspection of the critics.

NO SURPLUS FUNDS THERE.

Beggar Satisfied with Evidence of Poverty in Sight.

Two old Hebrew beggars were traveling together through the residence section of Pittsburg not long ago, in quest of contributions toward their joint capital.

Presently they passed a handsome residence, from which sweet sounds of music issued. It was Ike's turn and hopefully he ascended the steps to the front door, eagerly watched by Jake, who expected quite a handsome addition to their funds.

His consternation was great consequently when he beheld Ike returning crestfallen and empty-handed.

Anxiously running to meet him, he said: "Vell, Ikey, how did you make out with the good people?"

"Ach, Jakey," replied Ike, "there was no use asking in there, because they are very poor people themselves. Just think—two lovely ladies playing on one piano!"—Judge's Library.

BABY CRIED AND SCRATCHED

All the Time—Covered with Torturing Eczema—Doctor Said Sores Would Last for Years—Perfect Cure by Cuticura.

"My baby niece was suffering from that terrible torture, eczema. It was all over her body but the worst was on her face and hands. She cried and scratched all the time and could not sleep night or day from the scratching. I had her under the doctor's care for a year and a half and he seemed to do her no good. I took her to the best doctor in the city and he said that she would have the sores until she was six years old. But if I had depended on the doctor my baby would have lost her mind and died from the want of aid. But I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and she was cured in three months. Alice L. Dowell, 4769 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo., May 2 and 20, 1907."

WHY HE WAS ANXIOUS.

Albert's Particular Reason for Inquiry That Worried Nurse.

Albert was a solemn-eyed, spiritual-looking child.

"Nurse," he said one day, leaving his blocks and laying his hand gently on her knee, "nurse, is this God's day?"

"No, dear," said his nurse, "this is not Sunday. It is Thursday."

"I'm so sorry," he said, sadly, and went back to his blocks.

The next day and the next, in his serious manner he asked the same question, and the nurse tearfully said to the cook, "That child is too good for this world."

On Sunday the question was repeated, and the nurse with a sob in her voice, said, "Yes, Lambie. This is God's day."

"Then where is the funny paper?" he demanded.—Success.

Truth and Quality

appeal to the Well-Informed in every walk of life and are essential to permanent success and creditable standing. Accordingly, it is not claimed that Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is the only remedy of known value, but one of many reasons why it is the best of personal and family laxatives is the fact that it cleanses, sweetens and relieves the internal organs on which it acts without any debilitating after effects and without having to increase the quantity from time to time.

It acts pleasantly and naturally and truly as a laxative, and its component parts are known to and approved by physicians, as it is free from all objectionable substances. To get its beneficial effects always purchase the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy. Lord Carrington and his wife each made charges of faithlessness against the other in continuation of the quarrel. First objecting against playing cards with the guests, Lady Carrington agreed to cut cards with Lord Strathgate, whose attentions to Ellen had become a sore point with Carrington. The loss of $100,000 failed to perturb her, and her husband then cut for his wife's I. O. U. and his honor, Carrington winning. The incident closed except that a liking for each other apparently arose between Lady Carrington and Lord Strathgate. Additional attentions of Lord Carrington to Lady Cecily and Lord Strathgate to Lady Carrington compelled the latter to vow that she would leave the castle. Preparing to flee, Lady Carrington and her chum Deborah, an American girl, met Lord Strathgate at two a. m., he agreeing to see them safely away. Ellen fled, Strathgate driving. He attempted to take her to his castle, but she left him stunned in the road when the carriage met with an accident. She and Debbie then struck out for Portsmouth, where she intended to sail for America.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

Suddenly Carrington thought of the door not often used that opened into the hall from her bedroom. He cursed himself for a fool for not having thought of it before. He ran thither at once in spite of the fact that his conduct was attracting the attention of the servants passing to and fro about their various duties.

He tried the handle of the door, which was shut, and found it was unlocked. He threw it open. The bed had not been tenanted, yet Ellen had certainly undressed, for the gown and other things she had worn the night before lay in a tumbled, confused heap on the floor just where she had kicked them off.

My lady's desk stood open before him. A piece of paper caught his eye. He dropped the slipper, darted toward it, opened the paper, which was addressed to him, and read the following:

"The enclosed pays my last debt to Lord Carrington. When he reads this, I shall be on the way to my own land. With the money which he won, he can buy himself Lady Cecily without the formality of a marriage ceremony and in her arms he can forget the woman he shamed, whom he once loved and who once loved him."

From the paper as he had torn it open, an inclosure had fallen. He stooped and picked it up. It was the cheque on Ellen's bankers for twenty odd thousand pounds. My lord's brain reeled as he stared from the cheque to the note. It was as if he had been struck some powerful blow over the heart and was for the moment paralyzed. He sank down in a chair and gazed stupidly about him in great bewilderment.

And then he heard his name called. "My lord, my lord!"

It was the aged butler coming up the stairs, white-faced and panting.

"What is it, Jepson?" cried Carrington, confronting the man. "Speak out. What has happened?"

"One of the footmen, Thomas, my lord, has just come in from the stables. He says that he found the three stable boys who were there last night bound and gagged."

"What!" cried Lord Carrington.

"That's not all, sir," continued the faithful Jepson, "the coachman—"

"Has he gone?" queried the earl.

"No, my lord. He was bound and gagged, too, in the coach house."

"Who did it?"

"He says the earl of Strathgate."

"Impossible!" protested Carrington, fighting against the awful suspicion that entered his heart.

"It's quite true, my lord."

Carrington dashed back madly into his wife's room. He had known that she had hanging in her closet the sailor's suit which she had worn on her cruises with him. A dark suspicion had come to him. He tore open the door of the closet and tore from the hooks one after another the gorgeous dresses which hung there. He did not find what he sought. She had evidently worn it away. He turned from the room, ran through the hall and down the flight of stairs to the library. The coachman awaited him.

"Who was with Strathgate when he bound you last night?"

"A young man, I take it, my lud," answered the coachman. "The room was dark, with only the firelight, and I couldn't see very well. Lord Strathgate threatened me with a pistol, or I'd have made outcry and resistance. He kept me covered with my head turned away. The young man handed him straps to lash me."

"You coward!" cried Carrington, fiercely turning on the man.

"I beg your pardon, your lordship. I'm afeard of no man who comes at me with his fists, but that pistol."

He threw open the door and the three boys came in.

"Who was with Lord Strathgate last night?" questioned Carrington fiercely.

The stable boys shuffled uneasily.

"By heaven!" cried Carrington in tones of thunder, "answer me or I'll have you flogged all over the place."

"'Twas a slight young man," said one of them, finally. "We didn't recognize who it was," he continued, boldly lying. "Lord Strathgate is a very imperious man and he covered us with his pistol and swore if we made a sound he'd blow our brains out, and the young man tied our hands and the two of 'em gagged us."

"Couldn't you see who the young man was?"

"No, my lud; not in the dark."

"Which team did they take?" said Carrington, cutting in.

"The bays, my lud."

"The bays! The best team in the stable! and the traveling carriage?"

"Your lordship, yes, sir," returned the coachman.

"That will do. Go you and saddle Sailor and the best rider among you boys saddle the best horse left in the stable and make ready to come with me. See that your pistols are in the holsters."

A moment later there was a timid knock on the door and at Carrington's bidding the woman who looked after Mistress Deborah entered.

"Your lordship, Mistress Slocum's room is empty."

The maid disappeared, only to give place to Admiral Kephard.

"What's the trouble, my lad?" said the admiral, rolling into the room, giving evidence in the disorder of his costume of the haste in which he had made his toilet.

"Lady Carrington has gone. She left me this."

He drew from the pocket of his waistcoat the note, added the cheque

He Tore Open the Door.

to it, and extended them to the admiral.

The old man took them, read them slowly, folded them up and returned them to the injured husband.

"Carrington," he said, "you've been a fool."

"I know it," returned the other.

"The idea," said the admiral, "of your giving a look to that painted old coquette, when you had such a woman as Lady Ellen for your wife."

"You can't say anything too harsh for me, admiral."

"I'm glad you are awake to the situation. Now the thing to do is to clap on sail in chase, overhaul her, bring her to, make your apologies handsomely and fetch her back to anchorage under convoy. Then we'll clear out this crew."

"There's Seton!" ejaculated Carrington, peering through the window. "Charlie!" he called. Seton turned. "Come here quickly, bear a hand."

There was that in Carrington's voice which indicated some grave emergency. Seton ran across the lawn and vaulted right through the window.

"Lady Carrington's gone," said Carrington, bluntly. "Did you know anything about it?"

"You insult me!" cried Seton, fiercely. "How should I know anything about it?"

"You've been hanging around her ever since you came here. I've caught you a dozen times alone together."

"Lord Carrington," cried Seton, "I'll not be catechized and insulted this way another moment."

"It was you or Strathgate," continued Carrington, hotly, "one or the other of you, but Strathgate's got ahead of you. He's gone and Lady Ellen with him."

"Great heavens! You can't mean it!"

"I shall start after them," said Sir Charles. "If I come across them first, I shall send word to you, and I trust that you'll do the same by me."

"Don't fear," answered Carrington as the other turned and dashed out of the room.

"You'll find me at Portsmouth, Carrington," said the old admiral. "I'll be glad to render you any assistance in my power. You won't fail to call upon me, will you?"

"I will not. Will you tell the duke and duchess and the others that they may take their own time in departing, but that they better be out of the house before I get back."

"God help and God bless you!" said the admiral as Carrington ran out of the room.

A few moments later, booted, spurred, cloaked, armed for his ride, he came down the hall. An early riser for her on that eventful day was Lady Cecily. Her maid had carried a strange bit of gossip to her.

"Bernard," she cried, catching him by the arm, "what a relief! What a release!"

My lord stood very straight and tall. His eyes snapped viciously. Lady Cecily must have been blind not to have seen how thin the ice upon which she trod.

"She has gone, the little country girl," cooed Lady Cecily. "When you have taken vengeance upon Strathgate you will come back to me, and remember that whatever happens to you, I care very much. I can't forget your lips last night."

"Madam," said my lord, very stiff and stern. "I, too, cannot forget last night. I was a fool then, but I shall be no longer. Will your ladyship kindly release me?"

"What, Carrington!" she cried in dismay.

"I mean it both now and forever. And hark, ye, madam, when I return with my wife, I think she will not be best pleased to find you here."

"Are you going back to that ——?" and Lady Cecily used a rough word better fitted for the camp than the court.

"You Jezebel!" cried my lord, raising his hand as if to strike her.

He was white with passion and indignation. Lady Cecily shrank back against the door terrified. My lord's hand fell by his side, and without another glance at her he strode down the gravel path where the lightest and best of the grooms held two horses.

My lord sprang to the back of Sailor, put a spur into the horse and raced madly down the driveway, past the lodge gate, out upon the main road, and turned his head toward Portsmouth.

It was west, therefore, that the young soldier rode, his mind in a turmoil as to whether Strathgate had run away with Mistress Deborah or Lady Ellen, and his soul filled with hot indignation against his host on a number of counts.

Neither of them knew that two hours before a muddy, blood-stained man, riding horseback upon a coach horse from which the traces and other parts of harness had been cut, had passed the gate on the way to Portsmouth at a gallop that bade fair to kill the horse. Strathgate had recovered consciousness after awhile, and thinking that the two women would go back to Portsmouth by some means or other, had mounted the less tired of the two horses, somewhat refreshed by the half hour's rest, and had galloped in that direction.

CHAPTER VIII.

Sir Charles Picks Up the Course.

It is necessary that we take up the course of the different actors in the drama seriatim until they converge at some point which shall be the focus of all their directions.

It was about eight o'clock when Carrington and Seton left the hall, turning their backs upon one another, in beginning this famous man and woman hunt. Seton, mounted on his best horse, covered the ground at a great pace. Naturally he made much better time than Strathgate had, for all his furious driving of the bays. It was half past nine when at a bend in the road he came upon the overturned carriage. Here was tangible evidence that he was on the right track. He brought his horse to a full stop and dismounted to examine into the situation.

The cause of the accident was obvious to the simplest mind. He was not content with determining that, however. So he inspected the carriage with the minutest care. He was not long in discovering the hole made by Ellen's pistol ball through the seat, and he instantly divined that some one in the carriage had tried to kill the driver.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

USED HIS STORED KNOWLEDGE.

When High School Learning Came in Handy to Business Man.

"I used for the first time to-day something I learned 15 years ago, said a writer in the Milwaukee Sentinel. "It was the application of a principle in geometry in relation to the inscribing of a hexagon in a circle, which I learned when at the high school. I had an order placed for some taborets (that is flower stands) given me and the party that gave me the order wants the tops 16 inches across. Well, that was easy enough to fill, but beside that the sides were to be hexagonal, so I had to sit down and figure out how much five-eighths-inch wood would have to be leveled off to have the parts fit exactly. Here is where I used my geometry.

"Daniel Webster is quoted as saying that he once used a fact which had lain dormant for 14 years, so I have him beaten by a year.

"You often hear people say 'What is the use of learning this?' seeing no use for it at the time, but things which at the time seem most impracticable are often later of use. That is one of the complaints in our public schools, but as in my case it may some day prove of use."

Quite Likely.

"We thought," said the reporter "you might care to say something about these charges against you."

"No," replied the crooked public official, "I believe that 'silence is golden.'"

"Well," replied the reporter, "perhaps the public might believe it's merely gilt in this case."—Philadelphia Press.

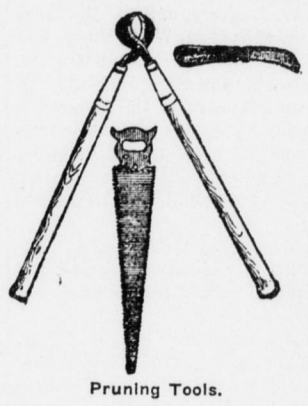
HORTICULTURE

PRUNING.

To Do Successful Work You Need Proper Tools.

One trouble with the novice in pruning is that he may not have a clear idea of what he wishes to accomplish. He may think that the tree is headed too low and so chops off the main limbs and ruins it, or, the top is too thick and proceeds to trim up the limbs, leaving a tuft of branches at the ends, destroying the fruiting spurs and leaving what fruit does grow inaccessible and exposed to the action of heavy winds. Better to have no pruning at all than such work as this.

The tools needed are a saw, shears, knife, step-ladder and occasionally a long ladder. The saw should be the ordinary, narrow, stiff-blade pruning saw, about 18 inches long and with rather coarse teeth so that it will cut



Pruning Tools.

freely. The right kind of shears are a great help and with them much of the work can be done easier and quicker than with any other tool, but few of those found in the hardware stores are worth much. Most of them with only one cutting blade which works against a shoulder, will spring apart after a little use and they bruise the wood more or less.

The double-cut shears with both blades alike, while high-priced are by far the best thing on the market as they cut close and do not bruise the wood. The handles are of wood and can be had from 25 to 30 inches long. For a knife, the common large pruning knife with a hooked blade is all right.

BITTER ROT OF APPLES.

Proper Spraying with Bordeaux Mixture Will Save Crop.

As the result of experiments conducted by the Illinois station, the following conclusions have been reached regarding bitter rot of apples and its treatment:

Bordeaux mixture properly made and applied will save over 90 per cent. of the fruit liable to attack by bitter rot.

Fruit sprayed in such a manner as to be thoroughly coated with the spray mixture when the first infection of the disease appears will be injured least by bitter rot.

Spraying until the fruit is completely coated with the mixture as soon as the first infection of bitter rot is discovered is of considerable value but is much less effective than the treatment mentioned above.

Spraying until the fruit is completely coated with the mixture after bitter rot has become thoroughly established is effective in controlling as much as 50 per cent. of the disease during some seasons. In other season its effect as a remedy is very slight.

Bordeaux mixture applied in the liquid form is the most effective spraying material for the control of apple bitter rot.

Pure copper sulphate solution failed to check the disease and caused injury to the foliage.

To coat fruit thoroughly with the mixture it is necessary to make at least three applications of the spray material.

Applications of 25 pounds of salt to the ground about a tree have no value in checking the disease.—W. Paddock.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

The American plums are great bearers.

The Japanese plums do not do well in the northwest.

Blackberries should be heavily fertilized or they will not do their best.

Plums must be protected from the curculio if they are to give satisfaction.

There is little satisfaction in trying to grow a garden on poor soil not properly enriched.

Every farmer that has a few fruit trees only should learn the science of protecting them by spraying.

An apple grower says that there is never an over-supply of good apples. The over-supply is of poor fruit.

In pruning the grape, it is necessary to have a good deal of technical knowledge. Pruning too much will prevent fruit production on account of removing the wood that should bear the fruit; while pruning too little will allow a large development of vines at the expense of fruit.

Grow Hardy Fruits.

The longest keeping fruits are the most profitable, except in locations where all marketing facilities are of the best.

CONTRARY, INDEED.

Kitty—Isn't she the most contrary thing?

Betty—Why so?

Kitty—She's been coaxing and coaxing me to go to her picnic, and I won't do it.

A Slander.

Squaggs—Why did the butcher beat up Longley?

Squiggs—Slander.

Squaggs—What'd Longley say?

Squiggs—Said he saw a dog down in the butcher's licking his chops, and a lot of customers quit before it was explained that the dog was licking his own chops.—Toledo Blade.

This woman says that after months of suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her as well as ever.

Maude E. Forgie, of Leesburg, Va., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I want other suffering women to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For months I suffered from feminine ills so that I thought I could not live. I wrote you, and after taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and using the treatment you prescribed I felt like a new woman. I am now strong, and well as ever, and thank you for the good you have done me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Libby's Food Products

Peerless Dried Beef

Unlike the ordinary dried beef—that sold in bulk—**Libby's Peerless Dried Beef** comes in a sealed glass jar in which it is packed the moment it is sliced into those delicious thin wafers.

None of the rich natural flavor or goodness escapes or dries out. It reaches you fresh and with all the nutriment retained.

Libby's Peerless Dried Beef is only one of a Great number of high-grade, ready to serve, pure food products that are prepared in **Libby's Great White Kitchen.**

Just try a package of any of these, such as Ox Tongue, Vienna Sausage, Pickles, Olives, etc., and see how delightfully different they are from others you have eaten.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

LABOR VOTE POLITICS' BOGEY

Lures Many Aspirants to Success or Defeat.

By ERNEST McGAFFEY

Ballot Cast by Toiler Is the One Most Sought by the Schemer—Expert Calls It "Monkey-Moonshine."

WHEN I was quite a little boy on my grandfather's farm in Ohio I was startled one night by a fearsome apparition. The cows had delayed coming home until after dark, and I had been sent for them. Coming home through the lane with them I was confronted with a grewsome appearance in the shape of a large round head staring at me, with wide-open mouth and shining eyes, silent, menacing, and awe-inspiring. I left the cows to their fate and ran home terror-stricken. And afterward, I was told that what I had seen was only a hollowed-out pumpkin, with holes cut for eyes and mouth, and a lighted candle set in it to give the impression of a flaming hobgoblin. The name given to this "scare-head" was "monkey-moonshine."

Well, that's what the labor vote is in politics.

I am with the labor end of it, because from the days of the pyramids to now, the men who work mainly with their hands have had to hold up "the heaviest end of the log." As a boy I worked at a factory bench with factory boys; and my playmates and companions for years in baseball, football, hunting, fishing, fighting, skating, and other sports were boys who were very poor. Boys who are my friends to-day. I learned what poverty really meant by my association with them, and my welcome in their homes. The poverty of the middle classes is often extremely mortifying to pride and comfort, but the poverty of the very poor is hell.

And yet I say seriously, and without any possible prejudice, that the labor vote in politics, with rare exceptions, is nothing more not less than "monkey-moonshine." True, this vote occasionally elects a mayor in some of the cities, but these exceptions only prove the rule. And I will show you by the logic and reason of the situation, in America, that this is a fact. Politicians who will attempt to "demonstrate" that a candidate is either "strong" or "weak" by reason of the support or antagonism of this element in politics are either knaves, or men who cannot see further than their own noses. It is idle to call attention to what has been done in Europe by the leverage of the labor vote, for the conditions there are vitally different. The question of what "is" the labor vote, how it will be cast, and how far it can be depended on, has been a will-o-the-wisp which has lured many an aspiring politician into the quagmire of disappointment and defeat. It is, in its last analysis, a negligible quantity in the voting strength; that is, a quantity to be disregarded, as it stands at present.

During the period of my active participation in politics I lived in a "la-

I Met the Labor Element at Every Meeting.

bor" ward, and, although drawing a good salary as a city official, was not credited with being one of the "predatory capital" class. During my term on the board of local improvements, when a dispute arose between the city and a branch of the labor union, and the dispute was referred to arbitration, my name as a third arbitrator was chosen by the labor men themselves, after the city had picked out one man, and the union another; although the dispute was directly one in which the board was concerned.

What is this labor vote of which so much is current in the newspapers, and in the speeches of the politicians?

Very well, then! The labor vote, you will grant, is largely a vote of the cities and towns, particularly the manufacturing towns; and the votes of the miners. Here you have a voting strength which includes the well-informed and the ignorant; the high and the low in the ranks of manual labor; the native-born American whose forefathers fought at Bunker Hill, and the newly-arrived immigrant with his first papers taken out, and who does not yet know the language. Now then, are you going to solidify all these conflicting elements into a harmonious and compact body of voting strength? You are, are you? How are you going to do it? The prejudices of the European emigrants date back further than the times of Romulus and Remus. Racial and religious differences, strengthened and cemented by wars of conquest and subjugation, have been drunk in with their mother's milk. Slav, Celt, Frank, Teuton, the Latin and Saxon, how sheer the wall which divides, how deadly bitter the old grudges which still exist. Do you think to bring such conflicting opposite natures into a "happy family" of unified voters without taking into account all the ancient jealousies and racial and spiritual prejudices? As well attempt to "swim with fins of lead, or hew down oaks with rushes."

My experience regarding the labor vote began early in the game. I met the labor element at every meeting I attended in my city. They attended political meetings where the "business" men regularly "side-stepped" such affairs. They naturally looked on a speaker who addressed such meetings, if a salaried politician, as a man who was there for the purpose of "holding his job;" and they took very little, if any, stock in his protestations. If the man whom he was talking for was one who had "made good" in their estimation, so far as fairness to labor was concerned, they agreed with the speaker in his commendations of such a man. But they did not believe that a well-dressed professional man could really have any intimate knowledge of their lives or their ambitions, nor entertain any genuine sympathy with them in their struggles; so that any views of the speaker in that line generally fell on barren ground.

And that suggests, as a corollary, the proposition that the "uplift" of the labor element must come from the ranks of the laboring man himself. Men like Ruskin and Edward Morris in England, men like Phelps-Stokes and Ernest Crosby in America—have endeavored honestly to better conditions for the laboring man, and have failed because of a chasm-like difference in environment which precluded the possibility of an intelligent and sympathetic joining of forces.

The labor vote in the cities is industriously angled for, and is not seldom made the means of an advancement to office, as far as the labor vote happens to apply, of some demagogue whose sympathy for labor is wholly fictitious. The labor element is also preyed upon by treacherous members of its own class, who use their official positions in the union for their own selfish personal aims. And yet at last this element, and whatever political cohesion it can ultimately command, must depend on its own people for advancement. Labor's chief hope must lie in national enactments of laws, and yet labor cuts the least figure in the election of the men who go to Washington. Concerted opposition of labor to men who have been against it, has almost always resulted disastrously. The men who seek congressional honors are not yet afraid of the labor vote, except in possible instances in some large city where the district is largely a labor district. But ordinarily, as has been shown in several late instances, the labor fights on members of congress have been failures.

And right here I wish to call attention to a subtle undercurrent of politics which comes in when these "labor" fights are inaugurated. The timid and conservative voters of a party which may have the support of labor against an opposition candidate are very apt to shift their votes and "plump" them for the opposition candidate just because they fear the effect of a possible labor victory; or a victory where labor might claim to have been the means of winning. Curious, isn't it? But this has been proved so often that it is almost axiomatic. Labor has not yet gained the confidence of the conservative or the timid business element, and they would rather have its enmity than its support.

The future of the labor vote would seem to be most advantageous where it attached itself to the "right party," where it stood no show of electing its own representative. Which party? Either of the two dominant parties that puts up a candidate who represents honestly a "square deal" to all men. Sometimes this may be one party, sometimes another. "Principles, not men," used to be the old war-whoop. It isn't worth its salt as a maxim. The best set of principles in the world can be ignored by any man who wishes to disregard them. The worst platform a political party ever wrote can be shelved by a man who has the nerve to do it. Men, not principles, should be the bugle-call.

And things are trending that way. The labor vote in the cities is popularly supposed to favor the Democratic party. Well, at a recent presidential election, every ward in my city except possibly one, went one way; the most awful land-slide in the city's political history. Wards which were counted on for thousands in favor of the Democratic ticket went the other way. And labor wards "didn't do a thing" to the Democratic ticket. And after the election our down-town organization held a meeting. And "Billy" Brennan, shrewd politician, and brainy, opened the ball with some such remarks as these: "I'm glad to see so many smiling faces here to-day. I want to congratulate this organization and the country on the victory we have won. The Republicans put up a Democrat, and the Democrats put up a Republican, and the Democrat won." Applause.

Intelligent labor wants nothing more than a "square deal." Convince them that a man is for them, and they will vote for him. But ignorant and prejudiced labor, like ignorant and prejudiced human nature in whatever groove, cannot be brought to see its own interests against its prejudices. Ignorance is a force which cannot be intelligently applied. The leverage of the labor vote will not be a vital force in this country until the bulk of its forces get nearer together in the way of a dismissal of racial, religious and social differences. An engineer getting a salary of $200 or $250 a month—does he consider the "section-hand" or "track-walker" who gets out of his way as his equal? A man who gets maybe $30 or $40 a month, and handles a pick or shovel! I don't say that he doesn't, but does he? Is that average human nature?

Another thing that helps suppress the strength of the labor vote as to a free expression is the bread-and-butter question, the "full-dinner pail" argument. Can you blame men for giving in to this cry? I don't! Suppose the head of a factory or plant says he will have to "shut down" if a certain man isn't elected. The employe may reason to himself: "It doesn't

Ran Home Terror-Stricken.

make any difference to me who's elected, but if this plant shuts down I lose my job. If I lose my job I'm on the street." To expect him to "assert the God-given right of the franchise," as some orators put it, is to expect him to ignore the rule that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." You can't hand that "poppycock" to a man with a wife and family depending on him for their existence. I don't mean for their comfort, I mean literally for their existence.

A certain judge in our city was up for re-election. He had hit labor's head every time it appeared before him. He had earned the title of the "Injunction Judge." He was a respected and reputable citizen, a man of blameless private life. But he did not decide in favor of labor unions. I am not impugning his motives nor his integrity. And the supreme court affirmed his decisions.

Our party made extraordinary efforts to beat this man. Circulars calling attention to his decisions were circulated among the laboring element. The labor unions had representatives among every class and race calling attention to these decisions, and his attitude toward the labor unions. Good speakers, without in any way stooping to abuse or unfairness, showed the labor element that this particular jurist, if re-elected, could reasonably be expected to drive a nail into labor's coffin every time he had an opportunity. There was no difficulty in the way of labor "plumping" its solid vote against this particular candidate, for all that was necessary was to put a cross in the ring in front of the opposition candidate.

Day in and day out, week in and week out the campaign was steadily waged against this man. It was not simply because of his party; nor because his decisions had sent men to cells for what they believed was exercising the right to privileges guaranteed them by the state constitution and the constitution of the United States. These men may have exceeded their rights. The supreme court of the state said they did. Let it go at that! But he was a candidate we wanted to beat, and his adversary was an entirely reputable lawyer, standing as high in the estimation of the community as our antagonist.

The day of election came and the judge we were trying to defeat, with the aid of the labor vote in addition to our own strength, was triumphantly elected. The "labor" vote did not materialize. It was voted, all right, for the registration did not disclose any great array of "stay-at-homes." But the labor vote did not throw its strength against the man who had so often decided against it in his court-room. If labor had gone solidly against him, no possible defection from our s't party ranks would have saved him, for the labor vote, so far as numbers was concerned, would have overwhelmed him.

There are two sides to this granting of injunctions, you know. Both great parties are now getting out state platforms protesting against the abuse of this power. But suppose we say, for the sake of argument purely, that this judge was absolutely right in every decision that he made. Even if this were admitted (which I deny) he was a judge whom labor had every reason in the world to wish to retire to private life.

Take it from me, with my sympathy always with the labor element as an entirety (because it has the hardest row to hoe), that the "labor vote" and all this piffle about the "labor vote" is the merest "monkey-moonshine."

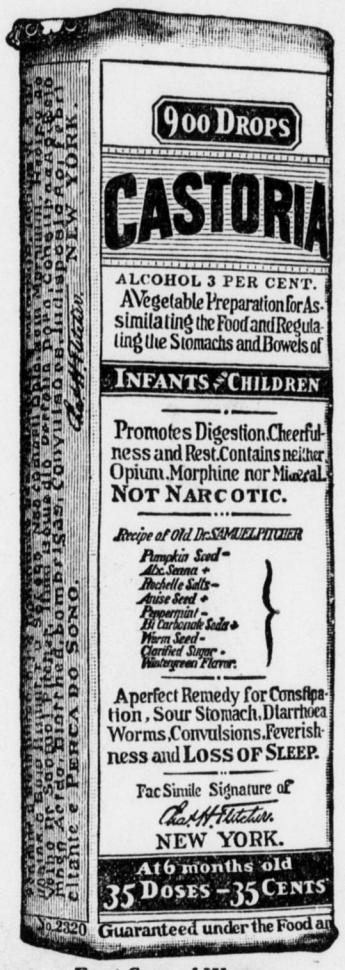
ERNEST M'GAFFEY.

(Copyright, 1908, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

What is Castoria.

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. F. Gerald Blattner, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Your Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, always obtaining the desired results."

Dr. Gustave A. Eisengraeber, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I have used your Castoria repeatedly in my practice with good results, and can recommend it as an excellent, mild and harmless remedy for children."

Dr. E. J. Dennis, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used and prescribed your Castoria in my sanitarium and outside practice for a number of years and find it to be an excellent remedy for children."

Dr. S. A. Buchanan, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

Dr. J. E. Simpson, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."

Dr. R. E. Eskildson, of Omaha, Neb., says: "I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

Dr. L. R. Robinson, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria certainly has merit. Is not its age, its continued use by mothers through all these years, and the many attempts to imitate it, sufficient recommendation? What can a physician add? Leave it to the mothers."

Dr. Edwin F. Pardee, of New York City, says: "For several years I have recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

Dr. N. B. Sizer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what ingredients are put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LOOKED FOR OTHER TWO.

Little One Had But One Idea of Term "Fore-Handed."

Little Catherine has been boarding on a farm this summer, and many of the rural expressions are wholly unfamiliar to her. One day she chanced to hear her country hostess praising the good qualities of a certain thrifty neighbor.

"He really ain't got much, compared to some folks," said the farmer's wife, "but he makes out wonderful well; he's so fore-handed."

That evening the man thus lauded happened to drop in, and Katherine immediately sidled up to him, with curious eyes. Slowly she revolved about the chair in which he sat, and so persistently did she gaze at him that the farmer's wife finally noticed it.

"Well, Katherine," she said, "you seem to find a good deal to look at in Mr. B——; don't you?"

"Why," replied the child, her little forehead wrinkled in perplexity. "I did want to see his two uvver hands, but I can't. Is he sittin' on 'em?"

Absorbing.

Silas—Ha! Ha! Reuben got bunkoed again.

Cyrus—Do tell! What was it this time?

Silas—Why, Reuben saw an ad that stated that for one dollar they would send him some of the most absorbing literature he ever read.

Cyrus—And what did they send him?

Silas—Why, they sent him a pamphlet entitled "How Blotters Are Made" and another entitled "Points on Turkish Towels."

None for Him.

"Well, what does the hat bill come to this summer?" inquired Mr. Juggins.

"Let me see," said Mrs. Juggins, producing the long paper. "My Merry Widow, Lottie's pink Merry Widow, Ella's green and Mamie's mauve Merry Widow—total $99.90."

"Gee!" said Mr. Juggins. "Nearly a hundred! Well, with the ten cents remaining, I guess I'd better have my old straw done up again."

Cure for Earache.

Take the heart of an onion and heat and insert in the ear and it will cure earache.

Those Tired, Aching Feet of Yours need Allen's Foot-Ease. 25c at your Druggist's. Write A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for sample.

Habit has more force in forming our characters than opinions have.—R. Hall.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Goodness thinks no ill where no ill seems.—Milton.

OF COURSE HE WOULDN'T.

"You certainly wouldn't marry a girl for her money, would you, Tom?"

"Of course not; neither would I have the heart to let her become an old maid because she happened to be well off."

In Your Youth.

And then there was the time you took Her to the county fair. You wore that new $9.98 suit; had Dewey Munger's best roadster and rubber-tired rig and a new whip with a red ribbon tied around it. She wore a white dress with a blue sash, and a string of blue glass beads about her neck. Mind those entries in your "daily expense" book—candy, 10 cents; peanuts, 5 cents; merry-go-round tickets, 25 cents; side show, 20 cents; weinerwurst sandwiches, 20 cents; lemonade, 10 cents; ice cream, 20 cents; shooting gallery, 10 cents; tintypes—you've got 'em yet, you sitting and she standing with her hand on your shoulder—50 cents. Gee, but you thought you "blew yourself" that day, didn't you? Los Angeles Express.

"Ladies First."

In this age of leveling up and leveling down, and of attempting to place women on the same plane as men in everything, chivalry is nearly a dead letter. Many wish it were altogether so, regarding it as a bar to the full emancipation of women. There can be no traffic here with such wrong-headed and wrong heart-notions. In the healthy atmosphere of sport such notions wither and fade like exotics in an alien soil. "Ladies first!" is an abiding principle with all who are sportsmen.—Frye's Magazine.

A Play on Words.

Scott—They dramatize everything nowadays. I'll bet they'll soon be dramatizing the ad. columns.

Mott—Well, why not; aren't the ad. columns just the place for striking situations?

Why He Felt Sad.

"Young man," said the stern old broker, "I find that you slipped off yesterday afternoon and went to the ball game. Don't you feel bad about it?"

"Indeed I do, boss," confessed Tommy.

"Ah! That's one consolation."

"Yes, I felt bad 'cause the home team lost."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
FOR RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES.
1875 "Guaranteed"

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

KNOWN SINCE 1836 AS RELIABLE
PLANTEN'S (TRADE MARK)
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
SUPERIOR REMEDY FOR URINARY DISCHARGES ETC
DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 50c.
H. PLANTEN & SON 93 HENRY ST. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

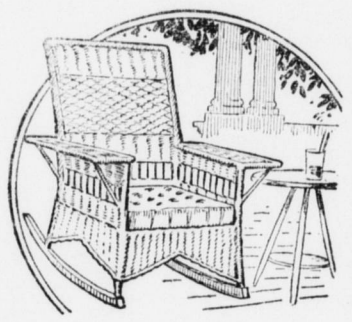
SCALDS or burns, cuts, lacerated wounds, swollen or painful joints, scald head, salt rheum; new, old or scrofulous sores all cured by the wonderful remedy, Boyd's Ointment. Your druggist or 50c by mail. BOYD OINTMENT COMPANY, Kittanning, Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Geo. J. LaBar

Furniture

Summer Furniture



that is particularly pleasing in design and thoroughly durable. Chairs, Rockers, Divans, Small Tables, Tabourettes, etc. in

WICKER AND REED.

For the Reception Hall, Piazza or Summer living room no furnishings can equal these articles for comfort, coolness and artistic effects.

Undertaking

Geo. J. LaBar

Old Reliable Drug Store

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

Seeley's hard Rubber Trusses, closing out at $1.00 each.

Cutlery, a fine line, closing out at cost.

100 regular 25c boxes pills. None better. Closing out at 17c each.

100 bottles 25c size Cough and Cold Medicine, closing out at 17c each. There is not any better Cough and Cold medicine made.

Kalamazoo Celery Nerve and Blood Tonic. A tonic everybody needs in the spring of the year. Closing at 65c the bottle

Electric Bitters, one of the very best Stomach, Liver and Kidney remedies. Closing out at 35c each.

Skinner's Wild Cherry Tonic, one of the very best appetizers. Price reduced from 50c to 30c.

If your physician gives you a prescription take it to Taggart and save one half on it.

L. TAGGART, Prop

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the School District of the Borough of Emporium, Pa., for the Year Ending June 1st, 1908.

J. P. McNARNEY, Treasurer, in account with Emporium School Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treas. June 4, 1907.	$176 28
Received from John Glenn, Coll. 1907..	3,987 76
Received from State Appropriation.....	2,271 80
Received from Refund on bill R. & M...	2 81
Received from M. M. Larrabee, fines...	20 00
Received from Tuition.....	63 00
Received from Loan from First National Bank.....	3,800 00
Received from Fritz Seger, Col. 1906...	179 46
Received from Transfer from new Bldg Fund.....	1 41
Received from Transfer from Building Fund.....	88 49
Balance due Treasurer	83 98
	$10,674 99

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries.....	$7,630 00
Secretary's salary 2 years.....	50 00
Treasurer's salary 2 yeurs.....	50 00
Printing.....	162 40
Notes and interest paid First National Bank.....	1,633 07
Commencement.....	52 75
Freight, drayage and express	37 59
Books, stationery, etc.....	1,059 18
	$10,674 99

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	NONE

LIABILITIES.

Balance due Treasurer.....	83 98
Outstanding orders.....	3,858 00
	$3,941 98

J. P. McNARNEY, Treasurer, in account with Building Fund.

RECEIPTS

Balance in hands of Treas. June 4, 1907	$2 40
Received from Fritz Seger, Col. 1906....	84 72
Received from John Glenn, Col. 1907...	2,946 37
	$3,013 49

EXPENDITURES.

Black Boards.....	$ 31 58
Insurance.....	28 00
Painting and Kolsomining.....	208 34
Water.....	78 75
Telephone.....	27 00
School furniture.....	273 62
P. Schweikart.....	913 59
George Piper, janitor.....	200 00
George Pepper, janitor.....	264 70
Supplies.....	12 96
Gas.....	318 50
T. J. Butler, rent rink	20 00
Labor on buildings.....	117 68
Freight and drayage	47 86
Hardware, plumbing, Mdse.....	382 42
Amount transferred to school fund act	88 49
	$3,013 49

J. P. McNARNEY, Treasurer, in account with Bond Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treas. June 4, 1907	$80 96
Received from Fritz Seger, Col. 1906....	83 08
Received from John Glenn, Col. 1907...	1,474 69
	$1,638 73

EXPENDITURES.

Paid building bonds No. 1 to 6 inclusive	$600 00
Paid refunding bonds No. 8 to 13 inclu.	600 00
Paid State tax on bonds	22 00
Paid coupons.....	221 34
Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	192 39
	$1,638 73

ASSETS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	$192 39

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding bonds.....	$3,800 00
Outstanding coupons.....	32 00
	$3,832 00

Recapitulation of account of J. P. McNARNEY, Treasurer.

ASSETS.

Balance in Bond Fund account.....	$192 39

LIABILITIES.

Liabilities in School Fund.....	$3,941 98
Liabilities in Bond Fund.....	3,832 00
	$7,773 98

JOHN GLENN, Collector 1907, in account with Emporium Borough School Funds.

SCHOOL.

DR.

To amount of duplicate.....	$4,094 68

CR.

Ay amount cash paid Treasurer.....	$3,987 76
By amount exonerations	106 92
	$4,094 68

BUILDING.

DR.

To amount of duplicate.....	$3,004 26

CR.

By amount cash paid Treasurer.....	$2,946 37
By exonerations	57 89
	$3,004 26

BOND

DR.

To amount of duplicate.....	$1,503 07

CR.

By amount cash paid Treasurer.....	$4,474 69
By exonerations,.....	28 38
	$1,503 07

We the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Emporium, Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that we have examined, audited and settled the accounts of J. P. McNarney, Treasurer, and John Glen, Collector 1907, with the School District of said Borough, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

Witness our hands this twenty-fifth day of June, A. D., 1908.

GEO. A. WALKER, Jr.,
GRANT S. ALLEN,
Auditors.

26-3

RINGS DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Relieve Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

BeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
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An Experiment.

I never heard of transplanting potatoes, which of course is no indication that it has not been done. At any rate, I know it has now been done, and successfully, and that by a tramp gardener that fell into my place one day when I particularly needed him. He did not fall from heaven, however, but from the river road, which is a very different thing. Any one who knows anything about river roads will appreciate how different.

Before the advent of the tramp gardener I had a man who knew everything—except how to garden. This man's omniscience was only equaled by his mendacity, as is apt to be the case. A know-it-all is nearly always a liar. He has to be to keep up his reputation.

This man planted the potatoes when no one was looking and got two rows where one ought to be. A man who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before may be a benefactor, but a man who makes two rows of potatoes grow where there is room for only one should be called a shorter and uglier name. At any rate, when those potatoes came up that is what the man in question was called.

Later on the tramp gardener sized up the situation. He never had heard of transplanting potatoes either, but that did not discourage him. He first prepared another plot of ground and carefully dug holes large enough for the hills. Then, a hill at a time, he carefully took up every other row of the potatoes and removed them to these new hills. This he did by inserting his shovel deep under the entire hill, lifting it so as not to disturb the roots. As a result every hill kept green, and that part of the potato patch now looks as well as the other. It remains to be seen whether it will bear as well, but I see no reason why it should not. If it does, some weeks of time will be saved, to say nothing of the seed potatoes, and that tramp gardener will be entitled to pat himself on the back.

Is This Fancy or Prophecy?

Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," recently dreamed a "dream that was not all a dream." She saw a new era suddenly dawn upon the world. Men and women, as under a divine inspiration, joined to fight back evil in every form. Such a crusade had never been seen since the world began. That brotherhood for good explained all history in its culmination. It gave a reason for all the past, crowning it with glory.

And why not? The best, the most intelligent, men and women in all lands have seen that there is nothing in wrong; that it does not satisfy, that it is but an empty shell, a hollow unreality, a diet of husks. Why should they not join to beat it back? That would be a movement worth living for.

I have overcome a few habits in my life, and I have done it by seeing their nothingness. They had no meaning. In that far they were unreal. What power had they over me, a real being? To retain these puerile habits, I said, would be like a grown man playing with a baby's rattle. That made the battle easy. Indeed, there was no battle. The habit dropped away of itself.

Moonlight and Mysticism.

What is there about the moon that makes people think about love and ghosts, eternity and infinity and other pleasantly uncanny things?

Sometimes when I see the moon shining across the broad river I feel a million years old. I get a real shivery sensation that I have seen that same moon with other eyes and in other lands before the Sphinx lost her nose.

Now, that is no way for a twentieth century man with a good digestive apparatus to feel.

What is the connection between moonlight and mysticism? Any one who thinks he can explain is welcome to try.

"Mike."

The wandering gardener that drifted into my place at the beginning of the summer, along with the birds and the hoboes that sift into the country as soon as the days grow warm, has taught me some new things in human nature.

The only name he answers to is Mike, but as he was born in Rhode Island and is as much of a Yankee as an Irishman, I cannot determine whether the original baptismal formula of that abbreviation was Michael or Misaac.

In addition to his other good works Mike has endeared himself to the goats by talking to them in a dialect they understand and by carrying them green and tender branches several times each day. In consequence they know even the dents in his old and battered hat and call to him half way across the place, crying in that penetrating and mournful note that makes the voice of the goat nearly half human and more than half diabolic.

To the little girl Mike tells stories of the Mother Fairy that has her home in the secondhand wilderness at the upper end of the little slanting farm.

The boys he teaches to fish and set traps and, when they think it is not work, to pull weeds.

The love of children and of dumb things, like charity, is sufficient to cover a multitude of sins, of which Mike also has his inherited and acquired share.

There is his wanderlust that has made him tramp most of the dry parts of the earth and, not content with that, has driven him to sail before the mast over the wet parts.

There is likewise his recurrent thirst that at the end of a period of months takes Mike out of the world for at least a week.

To the Only Woman Mike one day paid a tribute to her more unworthy half that—well, it really does not matter what he said because he dashed it all by the mournful postscript. "He don't understand such old fellows as me."

If I do not, it is my fault and misfortune.

Have I been so eager to find the light for myself that I have forgotten "one of the least of these?"

Have I loved humanity so much in the mass and the abstract that I have failed to care for them in the individual and the concrete?

If so, I have missed the way. I must find my brother man in him that falters and stumbles.

Poor old Mike! The wanderlust at last will be too much for him. He will take to the open road, disappearing as he came.

But his lesson will remain. That has burned itself home.

Unconventional Gardening.

Honestly, I have hopes that people are going to get over formal, straight line, mechanical and unnatural gardening. It is time.

Here I read an article from the Washington Star actually advising people to take a spade and chop holes, angles and curves in their straight borders. What are we coming to? This same article says that the Japanese and other orientals have us beaten a mile as landscape gardeners for the reason that they follow nature, have curves, jogs, different levels, rock effects and other things in line with the way that nature and God do things.

This is most hopeful. If a sufficient number of writers will begin talking in this strain we may do something.

The only thing needed is to put our souls into our gardening. When we have a spirit in doing anything we get away from mechanical and forced effects.

How I Got the Don't Worry Habit.

I have learned since I lived with the soul of things that people do not need to be unhappy unless they desire to be. All this is good if rightly seen and rightly placed. God is actually running things, and running them right. There is satisfaction in a thought like that.

I used to be disturbed about the way the world is being managed. I thought God was off the job every now and then, that things were going wrong and that the politicians had to make them right. Now I have come to the conclusion that a competent engineer is in charge, and I am not so much worried.

Understand me, I believe that God works through people and that we must stand true to him, true to our soul impulses, true to righteousness, to liberty and to humanity. But there is no need of losing sleep about the universe going to the demnition bowwows.

It is like this: I used to watch a gang of men doing some gigantic work—building a railroad or erecting a building—and every now and then I became disturbed with the thought that they were not doing in it the right way. Then I reasoned with myself in this wise: The man in charge of that job knows more about it than I do. He is experienced and takes every part of the work into consideration. He is not making a mistake, and there is no occasion for me to bother my head about it. It was a comforting conclusion.

I am a part of the social machine, and to that extent my responsibility goes and no further. In public matters I am legitimately interested. There I owe my duty to my country and my state. I also owe my duty to the Supreme—that I keep my heart open and receptive to his will. But I owe it to nobody to worry. I owe it to nobody to interfere with his private business or to be concerned about it. This is a constructive world and is going right. My greatest concern is to be constructive myself and to keep step with God and humanity.

That is one of the lessons I have learned from my little farm.

This is a universe of exact justice. Were that not true it could not exist. Injustice simply means incomplete justice, and no incomplete thing can be permanent. Only that which is whole and perfect is durable. If there could exist one wrong not ultimately righted, the orderly course of things would be disturbed and the destruction of all would inevitably result.

The world wants things that are genuine. It wants people who seem to be what they are. It is tired of pretension, of cant, of fakirism. It is sick of the goody good. It yearns for a little wholesome common sense. It needs more warm hearted, broad minded, sincere goodness—the real thing and not the counterfeit.

I once dreamed of a perfect rule of life that God would give to man, and this was the form it took: "Aspire to nothing the world can give. Aspire to all that I can give."

Death is not a terrible thing. We die often. Back along the years we see the ghosts of our dead selves.

JAMES A. EDGERTON.
Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

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			A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
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Chemical Works....			○○	○○	○○
Burtville,.....			11 47	7 22	8 17
Roulette,.....			11 55	7 30	8 50
Knowlton's, ...			11 59	○○	○○
Mina,.....			12 05	7 40	9 10
Olmsted,.....			12 09	*7 44	○○
			12 17	7 52	9 25
Coudersport. {Ar.	A. M.	.....			
{Lv.	6 00	.....	12 25		
	○○	.....	*12 28	.....	.....
North Coudersport,		.....			
Frink's,.....	*6 10	.....	*12 35	.....	.....
Colesburg,.....	6 17	.....	12 42	.....	.....
Seven Bridges,.....	*6 22	.....	*12 47	.....	.....
Raymonds, ...	6 32	.....	12 57	.....	.....
Gold,.....	6 37	.....	1 02	.....	.....
Newfield,.....	○○	.....	1 06	.....	.....
Newfield Junction,..	6 47	.....	1 15	.....	.....
Perkins,.....	*6 50	.....	*1 18	.....	.....
Carpenter's,.....	○○	.....	*1 22	.....	.....
Crowell's,.....	*6 56	.....	*1 25	.....	.....
Ulysses,.....	7 05	.....	1 35	.....	.....
		A. M.	P. M.	.....	.....

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.		1			5
		A. M.			P. M.
PortAllegany,.....		9 10			4 55
Chemical works		○○			○○
Burtville,..		8 57			4 42
Roulette,.....		8 50			4 35
Knowlton's,.....		○○			*4 30
Mina,.....		8 40			4 25
Olmsted,.....		*8 35			4 20
Coudersport, ..	Lv.	8 30			4 15
	Ar	8 25		P. M.	
North Coudersport,	.....	○○	.....	.....	
Frink's,.....	.....	*8 13	.....	.....	3 45
Colesburg,.....	.....	*8 06	.....	.....	3 38
Seven Bridges,.....	.....	*8 02	.....	.....	3 31
Raymond's.....	.....	*7 52	.....	.....	3 24
Gold,.....	.....	7 48	.....	.....	*3 20
Newfield.....	.....	*7 44	.....	.....	*3 10
Newfield Junction,..	.....	7 40	.....	.....	*3 06
Perkins,.....	.....	*7 33	.....	.....	2 58
Carpenter's,.....	.....	*7 30	.....	.....	*2 44
Crowell's,.....	.....	*7 27	.....	.....	*2 40
Ulysses,.....Lv.	.....	7 20	.....	.....	*2 37
					2 30

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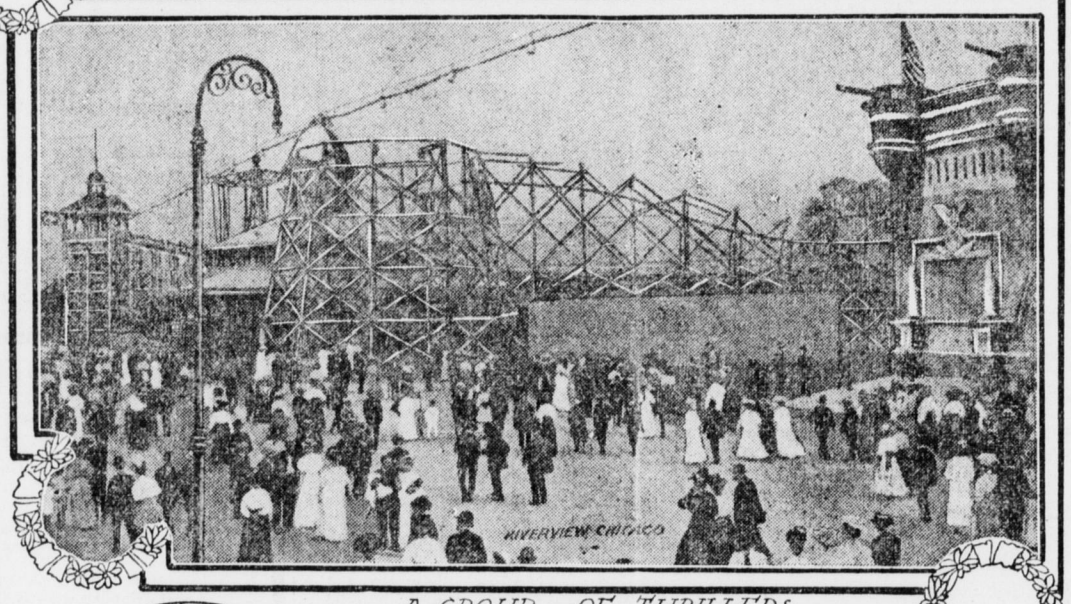
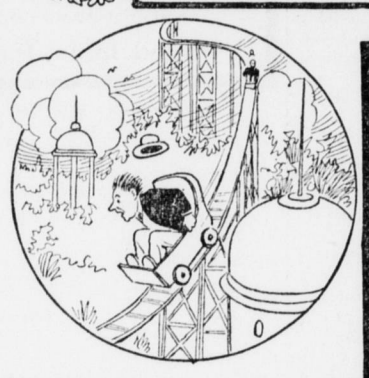


A GROUP OF THRILLERS



THE SCENIC RAILWAY.

"WOW, whee-ee-e, oo-oo-o, gee-e—whi-iz, but that was a bump!"

It was our friend from the sand dunes of Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, or any other state with plenty of farming districts, trying out a thriller at Coney Island, Atlantic City, one of Chicago's big four amusement parks or for that matter at any city or town which supports these summer devices for extracting coin of the realm from thme plebeians.

No matter how stolid he may be in life's ordinary pursuits or how emotionless in an interurban wreck, his spine curls, his sympathetic nerve system tickles and he is compelled to give himself up to thrills. You can find him in every resort where there are scenic railways, roller-coasters, velvet-coasters, figure-eights, shoot-the-chutes, dip-the-dips, leap-the-gaps, ticklers and scores of other modes for shooting the electric currents up and down the spinal cord of the laughing, howling public.

He is a source of amusement for his tutored city brother who tickles the day ledger with a pen during daylight and cavorts about on amusement devices throughout the summer evenings. The city pleasure-seeker has much of this sport and the thrills fail to rise up in his anatomy the way they do in that of the man, woman and child who are taking their first turn at the game.

Statisticians claim that there are so many actual thrillers of different caliber and variety at work daily in the United States that if one should travel on every one of them, just once, the trip would take all summer. There were more this year than ever before. If all of the rides were strung out they would reach clear across the continent, high browed scientists claim.

But that only goes to show that America is amusement-crazy. The populace and the elite, too, can't get enough thrill. Not long ago, an Illinois man with an idea proposed to install an automobile in the parks of the country and this device was scheduled to run down an incline, turn a double somersault and alight upon its wheels again. America's thrillers are terrific and getting more so each year, but the man from the middle west was perhaps a bit premature with his death-defying machine. Sometimes it didn't alight as per program.

The process of starting a thrill through the pleasure-seeker's frame consists of laying out a device which combines both speed and the unexpected. This subject has been studied by every amusement manager in the United States and they can't get the jumps, drops and bumps long enough or fast enough to attract your shekels from your bank account to their coffers with the desired rapidity.

"Say, by heck, I'm afeared to ride on thet shebang. It don't hev a safe look, to me."

Well, hurtling through the air faster than an aeroplane in working order certainly doesn't look safe, but at the same time the visitor to the city who made that remark did not know whereof he spoke. Every single device, no matter how small, how large or how "safe-looking," is required to undergo a rigid test by the building commissioners, before being allowed to accept the public's dimes. There must be a block system of lights, much the same as that used by railway systems, also stoppage devices on every incline to prevent cars, chairs or other seating vehicles from sliding backwards down an incline.

The framework of the device is tested for its strength and made to support far heavier weights than are ever after made its burden. On the curves of riding thrillers there is the usual horizontal track above the wheels of the vehicle to prevent it from leaving the scheduled pathway. Persons possessing weak hearts are forbidden the thrills and few accept the chance to test that organ when in bad condition. There are also straps, chains, guards, etc., to hold the patron in the car and if he or she falls out it is little short of a miracle and only once or twice a season are accidents reported, so carefully do the amusement managers guard the lives of those who provide a method of bread-winning.

Perhaps the scenic railway is known more generally to those who would line their interiors with momentary thrills. This ride consists of a series of cars strung together. There are brakes between each car and the levers are manned by strong-armed boys from the railway yards. To them there are no thrills. It's monotonous as driving the cows home from pasture for them. Even catching a pair spooning while the train is running through the blackness of a mimic Canadian forest, can't make them feel weary. It happens on every trip.

The average scenic railway runs up a 45-degree incline or rather is hauled up by a chain and you are ready for the first dip. The brakemen release their levers and down the cars go faster than the New York-Chicago 18-hour limited. If the uninitiated puts his head between his knees he is apt to kick himself in the face on the journey up the hill which follows every dip. Therefore if you haven't yet been bounced around in this manner, hang to the iron guard, stick your hat under your arm, grit your teeth and make up your mind not to care if your hair does get mussed.

After the train has completed the first series of dips there is usually a journey through a dark recess, tragically known as the "cavern," this being installed to give the spooners a chance to gloat over their nerve. The rest in a repetition, generally.

Next in line as a death defying contrivance is the coaster. There are fewer cars and not so many seats in each vehicle. Then, too, the coaster needs no hauling up a second incline, for there is only one, the difference being noticeable in the length of the descents. In some parks in both east and west there has been a tendency of late to turn the coaster into a semi-loop-the-loop, that is to say, the cars drop off the top of the runway onto a descent at an angle of about 70 degrees, dropping about 80 feet, and then start up the ascent at an angle which is not quite so abrupt. Some coasters have only one of these terrifying dips, while others have about 20—it seems to the first-nighter. Well, one isn't so bad, but about the third jump you begin to calculate that the seat must have slipped out the bottom of the car—you're so high in the air most of the time.

Passing on to another part of the resort you strike the figure-eight. Every hamlet has its figure-eights these days. That contrivance is fashioned like an "8" and much resembles the coaster, except that the cars follow the lines of the figure, the dips are smaller and you naturally don't get so fussed up. It's tamer in fact, and for that reason graduation from the figure-eight entitles you to prestige, which should carry you fearlessly over the jumps which the coaster takes and allow you to blandly hand the "second-ride-lady" 20 cents for another trip for yourself and friend.

Then there's the tickler. That's a new ride just put on in the west this season. You get into a round car and the device is dragged up an incline for the downward thrill. Starting down it enters a labyrinth of rails, the car revolving in one direction and the descent carrying it in another. This gives a remarkable opportunity to learn how it feels to be jerked in two directions at the same time.

The Potsdam railway is a practical device, "made in Germany," which runs on an overhanging rail and which magnates among the Teutons threaten to make a conventional mode of travel there within a few years. The thrill in this consists of hoping it won't fall off this trip.

Amusement-loving Americans also have the aerostat. Cars are suspended at the ends of long cables, you are locked in and the device is started. It is like a Maypole, except that the cables don't become interwined around the pole. As the speed increases the cars rise higher at the ends of the cables and, inclined, speed through ether far out over the heads of the multitude. Anyone who is susceptible to sea-sickness might possibly become immune by this treatment for the blues of everyday life. The giant swing, while it is not much like the aerostat, gives the same feeling to some.

Then there is the airship, which majestically winds about the outside of a tall tower and then winds down again. Merry-go-rounds are numerous and despite the fact that this is the father of all thrills, it still has its patrons among the children.

Among the time-honored creations is the shoot-the-chutes, which consists of a slide down a toboggan and a few bounces after the boat strikes the water of the lake at the bottom of the chute. If you're wise you'll not sit in the front seat. There's where the big bump comes and the occupants of the bow of the boat feel the leaps over the water most.

Having traveled on rides enough to stimulate an appetite for something in a different line we steer our downstate friend into the stationary devices for the same purpose. These are of every variety. You step into one at random. The floor starts to move with a circular motion toward the top of the room. If it moves backwards from you, intuition tells you to step forward. Don't step too speedily or you'll find yourself walking on the ceiling, head down. Finally an opening is reached. You step out onto a floor which bounces up and down as you meander along. A moment later you walk upon what seems to be the top of an airship, loosely inflated. By that time, if you're one of the fair sex, you need protection. The recesses are all pitch dark.

Then, perhaps you are swayed by a wave-like motion of the entire room, which very naturally elicits very proper screams from the women folks. Freed from ocean-liner imitation, you are immediately introduced to a 200-miles-an-hour cyclone, coming from the floor, ceiling, walls and in fact from all sides. The floor begins to move sideways with a quick-jerky motion. You try to steady yourself on a rail, just perceptible in the blackness. Ouch! It's charged with electricity.

Ahead are several staircases and you feel rather relieved to think you're out of it at last. Reaching them safely you start up when, without warning, the whole contrivance begins to move backward and forward, compelling you to grab the rail for safety. In darkness again, you try to make your way through a typical labyrinth of rooms. Feeling along the wall with one foot ahead of you to ascertain the nearness of bottomless pits, etc., for your mind's eye sees lots that don't exist, you bump your nose against a few barriers and eventually push against a wall, which gives way and you find yourself alone in a turnstile, inclosed on all sides. When your terror has reached a burning point someone else behind pushes the wall as you did and you are liberated, only to again find yourself in the midst of weird ghostlike cries and see skeletons darting hither and thither (on pulleys). A little scream just at this moment might be appropriate. Just to get your mind off the terrors of the place, the next few turns are tame, when suddenly your feet slide out from under you and you find yourself shooting down a chute in a sitting position. Daylight ahead and once again, before you have time to think it over, you've landed among the crowds outside, thanks to the manly strength of the spieler, whose arms received you where the chute ended.

THE INDOMITABLE

ENGLAND'S SHIP OF MYSTERY NOW IN AMERICAN WATERS.

Prince of Wales' Visit to Canada Gives Naval Officers of United States Chance to Gratify Their Curiosity.

The prince of Wales has come to America, and incidentally has brought with him England's great ship of mystery, the Indomitable, or rather the big, fast, all big gun battleship cruiser has brought him to Canada to take part in the Quebec centennial celebration, and the coming of the great fighting ship will give our naval chiefs the opportunity they have long wanted of prying into the secrets of this vessel around which England has thrown so much mystery.

This new ship, built on the lines of the Dreadnought, is a combination of battleship and armored cruiser, and, what is more remarkable, she is regard by those experts who have managed to learn something of her armor, armament, and speed, as being efficient both as a battleship and as an armored cruiser. She is bigger than any other completed battleship except the British Dreadnought, and she is swifter than any armored cruiser yet sent afloat. Previous to her advent our three fast scouts of the Salem class were reckoned as the fastest warships in the world. Of this trio the Bathbuilt Chester recently maintained a gait of 26.52 knots an hour. Designed for a speed of 25 knots an hour, this British racer is now credited with 28 knots.

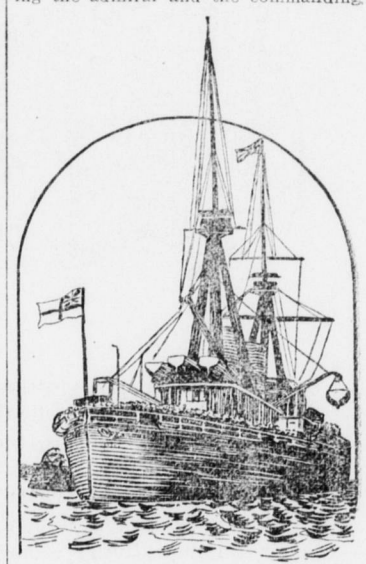
The Indomitable is the first of the all big gun cruiser-battleships to go afloat. The Michigan, the first of our all big gun just plain battleships, was launched a few weeks ago. The Michigan is rated as a "Dreadnought." This Dreadnought cruiser of Great Britain carries a battery equal to that of the Michigan, and her speed is such that she can easily outrun any of our much boasted scouts.

As the British Dreadnought revolutionized naval construction, so doubtless will this new type of cruiser Dreadnoughts revise naval programs. The Dreadnought is the most powerful battleship now in existence. She mounts ten 12-inch rifles. The Indomitable carries eight guns of this caliber, and in actual fire is equal to the Dreadnought. Moreover, while the Dreadnought has a speed of only 21 knots an hour, the Indomitable can steam nearly six knots an hour faster.

And whereas the Dreadnought has only 12-pounders for repelling torpedo attack, the cruiser battleship has an anti-torpedo argument consisting of 16 25-pounders.

The Indomitable is driven by turbine engines, which have an estimated horse power of 41,000. Her great freeboard would seem to enable her to maintain high speed in almost any kind of weather. Forward the vessel measures 32 feet above waterline. The amidship freeboard is 29 feet; aft it is 20 feet.

The armor protection consists of a belt seven inches in thickness. Prior to the advent of the Dreadnought the officers of all ships of war had their quarters aft. This custom is as old as the navy itself. But new types demand new arrangements, and in the Dreadnought all of the officers, including the admiral and the commanding officer, have their quarters forward, in the space formerly occupied by the crew. The Indomitable has the same arrangement.



The Indomitable, Showing After Tripod Mast and Method of Hoisting and Stowing Boats.

Still other unusual features that give the vessel a singular appearance are the tripod masts.

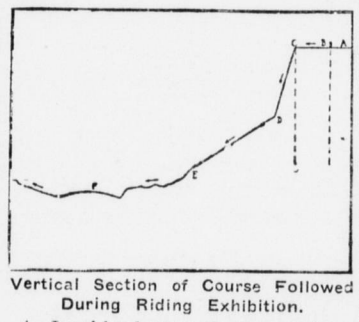
The representative of our shipyards which has gone to meet the Indomitable in Canadian waters is the New Hampshire. This is the newest battleship which we have in commission. The vessel is of 16,000 tons, has a speed of 18 knots, and is armed with four 12-inch rifles, eight eight-inch, and 12 seven-inch. The cruiser battleship of Great Britain is superior to her in speed, and her eight 12-inch guns just double the four of that caliber carried by the New Hampshire.

Are Fine Horsemen

Nothing evoked more genuine admiration at the great international horse show at Olympia recently than Italian officers who took part in the display. They were especially remarkable for a firm seat and a very strong grip with the leg, and nothing seemed to move them in their saddles. In the jumping competitions they particularly distinguished themselves — in the "over the course" competition for officers four of the first five were Italians—and it was evident that both the riders and their horses had been subjected to a severe training.

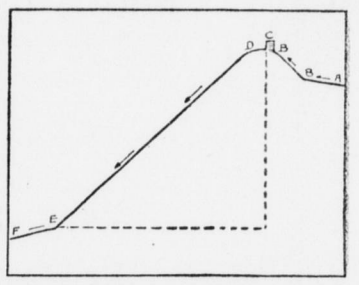
Down an Almost Perpendicular Drop of 16 Feet.

It is interesting to remember that every year a certain number of Italian officers—about 30 or 40—join the Cavalry Riding school of Tor di Quinto, just outside Rome, and there qualify as instructors of riding for various regiments. At the end of the course the king, who takes great interest in the perfection of detail in his army, holds an official examination, which is a serious and very businesslike affair. The officers of the year have to follow a guide—who is a first-rate horseman and admirably mounted—for about two hours over rough, hilly and broken country, with banks, ditches, and very formidable unbreakable rail fences, and at the end of the ride the whole number follow him up and down steep declivities interspersed with the jumps around the hill on which the buildings of the Cavalry school stand.



Vertical Section of Course Followed During Riding Exhibition.

A.—Level hard grass. B.—Oak rail fence 2¾ feet to 3 feet high. B to C.—Level hard grass about 9 feet wide. C to D.—Almost perpendicular drop of 16 feet to 18 feet. Cliff of hard, pebbly soil, and quite dry. D to E.—Slope of soft soil 26 feet long. E to F.—Gravel road with rough grass 15 to 20 yards wide. The officers rode in three squads of about 12 each at a hand gallop, and there were no falls or accidents on this occasion. The horses slid down the cliff C to D immediately following the jump. Twelve went down nearly in a line.



Vertical Section of Another Course.

A.—A gentle gravel slope. B.—A steep gravel slope, about 12 feet vertical height, a bit rounded at top to C, a strong stone wall 2 feet to 2½ feet high and about 2 feet thick, with flat top. D.—Rounded bank falling away from wall. D to E.—Slope at angle of 45 degrees. E to F.—Gentle slope at bottom. The officers rode the of firm grass about 80 feet vertical height same horses as for the other course—mostly Irish hunters, some very well bred, others more common—and here also there were no accidents to record.

Horse Taking a Slope After Jumping Low Fence at Upper Edge.

From the top of this hill the king can see clearly the whole of this truly wonderful display of pluck, nerve, patience and judgment—which is an admirable training for the horses and for the men who ride them. The first portion of the ride may be described as similar to a fast run with foxhounds in a dale country, while the latter part constitutes a series of achievements which are unique.

Going Down Fast on a 45 Per Cent. Grade, 80 Feet in Length.

the really fine horsemanship of the

The Allotment of Benefits.

"You believe in the greatest good for the greatest number, do you not?" said the altruist.

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "But this is a mercenary age. The greatest number doesn't count unless it has a dollar mark in front of it."—Washington Star.

A Business Hint.

She (bitterly)—That mineral magnate who is trying to get you to invest in his enterprise, is a snake.

He (interested)—Copper head, I suppose.

COW BROKE UP BARN DANCE

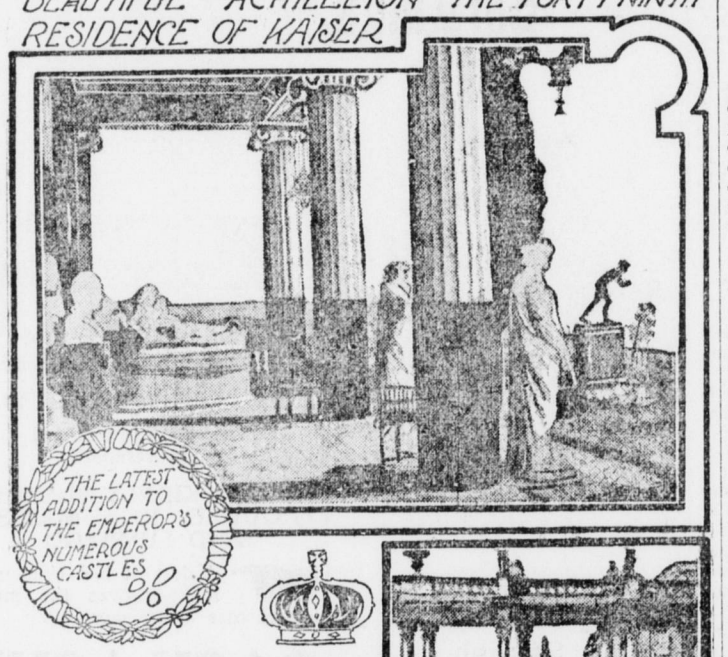
Of course, realism is all well enough in its way, but it can easily be carried to an excess. Here, for instance, is the case of that barn dance in the east, where an actual barn was the scene of revelry.

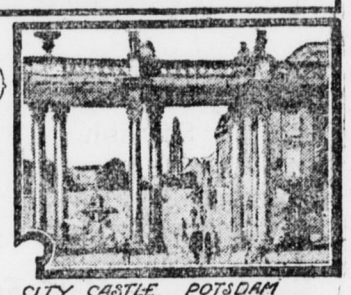
And in the midst of the fun a blooded cow broke away from her stall and took an active interest in the proceedings, ripping the shirt waist from a college youth and hooking a roomy hole in the big fiddle. After which she pranced up the middle with her head down, and six girls and three boys crawled onto the feed box and fell off in a shrieking heap, and the athlete of the party, with wild yells, broke the record on a quick climb to the hayloft, and four girls hid under the straw cutter, and there was the merry mischief to pay. The cow quickly had her gambol out, and then backed into her stall with a satisfied moo and immediately resumed her cud.

But the barn dance was effectually broken up.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

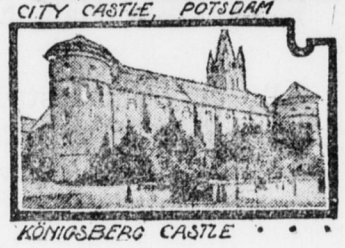
A Much-Palaced Emperor

BEAUTIFUL ACHILLEION THE FORTY-NINTH RESIDENCE OF KAISER





CITY CASTLE, POTSDAM



KÖNIGSBERG CASTLE

A two hours' walk from the capital of Corfu, in a southerly direction, through a very dingy suburb called San Rocco, and past the little village of Gasturi, brings the dust-covered tourist within sight of one of the most glorious architectural creations in existence. Thickly surrounded by clumps of grayish-green olive-trees and verdant orchards, the Achilleion, the fairy castle of that restless, unfortunate empress who was to die under a murderer's steel, emerges like a white phantom of the past. The beauty of its outward form—a clever imitation of the Pompeian style—is only matched by its lavish and highly artificial innner decoration, on which Empress Elizabeth is said to have spent $1,250,000, and by the magnificent views it commands. The Achilleion was recently inhabited by the German emperor, his consort, daughter, and a full staff of courtiers; and the affiliations thereby created with conceptions of Prussian soberness, correctness, common sense, and other unromantic Brandenburgian attributes, greatly take away from that castle's bewitching poetry. A thousand pities!

The Achilleion, then, is the forty-ninth addition to the residences of the German emperor. In ordinary German parlance, every one of these 49 structures, or estates, is called a "Kaiserliches Schloss," an imperial castle; but the truth is that only a few of them (amongst them the well-known and much-depicted residences in Berlin and Potsdam) are real castles in an architectural sense of the word, and still fewer in a historic sense. Formerly built as strongholds, perched upon peaks, or squatted in the middle of marshes, in order to make them impregnable and to render all approach difficult, the castles gradually gave way to ambitious modern residences.

The historical situation in respect to castles and royal manors is not analogous in Germany to that in other countries. The royal seats in Germany are not national. For this reason, the restoration of time-worn castles does not go on according to a large, liberal insight as to what is of the first importance; it goes on unsystematically, according to a dynastic feeling of what may conduce to the dynasty's distinction. A comparatively uninteresting castle, like the Hohkonigsburg—to quote one example out of many—is therefore restored, as the outcome of an imperial whim, at an enormous expense, while seats of overwhelming historic importance, as for instance Konigs-Wusterhausen, are allowed to rot. They are too "unpretentious." One consequence of this system, or rather lack of system, is that many of these historically, or otherwise, interesting places are almost unknown outside of Germany. Only the most conscientious or English tourists will acquire a more than superficial knowledge of those quiet nooks, many of which were, in former centuries, centers of political or cultural importance.

The German emperor's residences are mostly plain country seats or mere shooting-boxes, so that the startling total, 49, loses much of its sensational character when properly scrutinized. Among his various Berlin and Potsdam palaces the Royal Castle on the Spree is one of the largest city-residence buildings, of a compact mass, in the whole of Germany.

Quite remarkable for beautiful surroundings is Bruhl castle, near Cologne, which has not been inhabited for over 100 years. It is a handsome building, erected in 1728, with a very fine marble staircase and excellent fresco paintings by Carlioni. Marshal Davoust resided in it several years, and it was afterwards assigned to the fourth cohort of the French Legion of Honor. Napoleon I. dwelt there for a day in September, 1804. For many years it was abandoned to decay, then restored in 1842; but even after this the beautiful palace looked barren and deserted. Like Bruhl, many royal residences are being ignored and neglected by their owners.

One of the favorite resorts of Emperor William and his family seems to be his domain of Cadinen, near Elbing, situated in a most charming forest landscape. It has become widely known through the emperor's successful experiment as a manufacturer and exporter; the handsome majolicas produced at Cadinen and publicly sold all over the world are highly valued by connoisseurs. William II. is also the owner of a steam brick factory and alcohol distillery at the same place, and he attends to the details of his business with the circumspection of a trained merchant.

The Taunus district, between the Rhine and Maine, famous for its excellent wine, healthful mineral waters, beautiful scenery, and wealth of historical reminiscences, is fairly studded with castles and burghs of the most ancient types. The most interesting of the historical memories of this region are the traces of the ancient Roman palisaded moat, or fortified boundary of the empire, which stretched from the Rhine below Coblenz along the summit of the Taunus to the Maine, and was carried on to the Danube. On the southern side this fortified line was backed by several castles, one of which, the Saalburg, survives in part, and, after being restored to its original appearance, was in 1901 converted into a national museum, one of the most instructive historical memorials of ancient Roman life to be found north of the Alps. Immediately north of the Taunus resort of Cronberg is Schloss Friedrichshof, built for Empress Frederick in 1889-1897, the place where she died in 1901.

Some of the royal estates have been turned into public institutions, as, for instance, Oranienburg, which has become a seminary for female teachers, and Nieder-Schoenhausen, which was given over to the public as a park and resort for recreation. Both are in the vicinity of Berlin. Oranienburg was founded in 1651 by the wife of the Great Elector, who also established an orphans' asylum near by.

But all the emperor's landed possessions outside of the capital, be they proud castles or modest villas, shrink back into the second rank, as far as historical importance is concerned, when compared with one small, insignificant—if not shabby—looking cottage situated at half an hour's distance, by rail, from Berlin. It was the favorite summer resort of Frederick William I., the second king of Prussia (1713-1740), who spent a few months every year at this unattractive place, together with his family, including his eldest son Frederick, whom history afterwards was to adorn with the glorious cognomen The Great.

The famous Grunewald, a cultivated forest in the immediate neighborhood of Berlin, contains a much-used shooting lodge, or "Jagdschloss," which was founded some 400 years ago by Elector Joachim II., and stands to-day nearly in the same shape as in 1550. Popular superstition, which clings to several Hohenzollern castles—the "White Lady" of the Berlin palace enjoys international reputation—has also caught hold of this innocent sporting abode. Joachim had a mistress, Anna Sydow, the wife of a bell-founder, of fascinating beauty, popularly called "the fair foundress." The relations between the elector and the scheming, rapacious woman became so scandalous that Joachim's son, Johann George, immediately after the former's death, had Anna brought to Spandau and locked up in the fortress, where she died, after four years' imprisonment, in 1575.

G. A. BRATTER.

FUTURE REMEDIES

DAY OF TREATMENT OF DISEASE BY SERUM IS COMING.

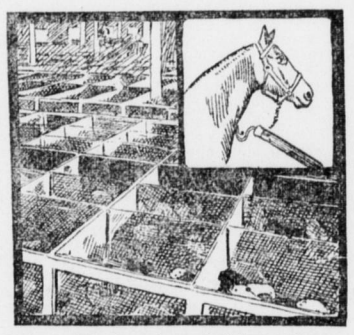
So Declares Prof. Wright, Distinguished English Advocate of Germ Theory—Even White Plague Will Be Conquered.

That our children will live to see the drug store as it is known to-day disappear and its place taken by dispensers of animal serums which will be injected into the veins of the patient, is the opinion of a distinguished advocate of the germ theory, Prof. Wright of England.

In explanation of his theory, Prof. Wright further says: "The present system of medication will be relegated to the limbo which has swallowed up the cupper and leecher. We have conquered diphtheria with the anti-diphtheritic serum. With other serums we will conquer the great white plague—consumption. We will conquer the disease that keeps pace with it—pneumonia. We will conquer typhoid and cholera and yellow fever without administering drugs through the stomach. The hypodermic syringe will take the place of the teaspoon. The laboratory of the future will not be a building for the blending of chemical agents. It will be a vast biologic stable, housing hundreds of horses, with thousands of pens for guinea pigs and thousands of hutches for rabbits as an adjunct. These animate creatures will take the place of our retorts, our kettles, our drying pans and the other paraphernalia of our present day medicinal workshop."

Advanced practitioners in medicine agree that the prophecy is not chimerical. Dr. Rogers, of Cornell, looks forward to a change in treatment as diametrically opposite to existing methods as present methods are opposite to the empiricism of the middle ages. The movement is already well under way in Europe, and in America the middle west has taken the furthest step forward in the establishment of the new way and the abandonment of the old. The city of Detroit now leads the world in the production of these several serums that are to battle with disease through the circulation, and within the last three months the announcement has been made of the discovery of a serum that will destroy the germ of pneumonia—a task patiently pursued for years without success by Pasteur and Koch. It has passed the experimental stage, but the claim is not yet made that it ranks with the anti-diphtheritic serum in efficacy, for the cure of what Osler says is the most fatal of all the acute diseases known to mankind.

The biologic stable in Detroit has been called "a palace for horses." It has accommodations for 100 animals and is a model of sanitary excellence. The mangers are of steel, the floors hard cement, and a system of flushing with water impregnated with an antiseptic preparation is maintained, which insures absolute medical cleanliness. The horses are not old "plugs," but sound and healthy specimens. The average age is six years, and the average cost of each horse is $300. The guinea pig department has 3,000 of the pudgy little creatures that Macbeth called "a rat without a tail." They live



Guinea Pig Quarters Adjoining Serum Laboratory—Horse from Which Serum Is Being Extracted.

in 300 hutches, and scores of them are offered up every day as a vicarious sacrifice for the benefit of humanity.

Every guinea pig in the herd dies sooner or later of disease—consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever, lockjaw, yellow fever, cholera or pneumonia—and they are bred for the precise fate which overtakes them. Long experimentation has proved them to be a better medium for "standardizing" or testing the strength of the anti-toxins to be used on human beings, than the rat or rabbit. In the early days of experimentation in serum therapy many kindly disposed women made vehement protest against what they said was refined cruelty in compelling the helpless little creatures to become victims of tuberculosis or diphtheria. The objection for a time was almost as vehement as it was against vivisection, but it finally was overcome, and now thousands of these animals, worthless for food or any other known purpose, die every year that thousands of children may live.

BACK TO LAMARCK

BATTLE ROYAL OVER THEORY OF ORIGIN OF SPECIES.

Modern Scientists More Eagerly Defending the Frenchman's Opinions Against Darwin's Than Ever Before.

To most people the fact that there is a lively controversy between rival theorists as to the origin of species may come as a sort of revelation, but such there is, and a battle royal is

Jean Lamarck, the Great Rival of Darwin.

being waged by those who hold to the Darwinian theory on the one hand and those who hold to the Lamarck theory on the other, with perhaps the odds in favor of the latter. When Charles Darwin nearly half a century ago published his epoch-making book on "Natural Selection," his theory was violently opposed.

Yet, many scientific men rallied to its support, and after two or three decades of discussion, public opinion settled down into resigned acceptance of the new views. Though a few cautious experts, like Huxley, withheld their complete assent, the controversy over the Darwinian theory seemed at an end. In all problems of natural history, "Darwinism" became the word to conjure with. "Natural selection" had completely superseded the necessity for "anything like design in nature." It looked as if the "origin of species" by "the survival of the fittest" had triumphed all along the line. Some went so far in their enthusiasm as to regard the famous English naturalist as the founder of the doctrine of evolution.

But this attitude has undergone a startling change. No sooner, it has been said, does a theory obtain complete possession of the human mind than the successor is already treading close upon its heels. This has been well shown in the case of the nebular hypothesis, and now Darwinism in its turn is sustaining, as best it may, the assaults of keen-witted men of science, who re-examine its facts only to dispute its conclusions. Nor is it premature to say that while some form of it will remain, the theory cannot survive.

How has the change been brought about? It came as the result of two decades of fruitful work in the field of natural history, and especially through resuscitation of the views of a naturalist whom the world had almost forgotten.

Twenty years ago, students of botany remembered that a Frenchman, born at Bazentin in Picardy, had contributed some questionable opinions on the origin of species; to-day Jean Lamarck is the great rival of Darwin, with a reputation and fame at least equal to those of his distinguished successor.

As most American naturalists side with Lamarck, it is interesting to recall the fact that some precious examples of the French naturalist's writing and sketches are now in the possession of Harvard university. They were presented to that institution by Prof. A. Agassiz, who obtained them at Paris in 1906.

What did Lamarck teach regarding the "origin of species?" The problem was to account for the multiplicity of forms which make up the realms of plant and animal life. The influence of surroundings, the close adaptation of each species to its particular environment, had already been recognized. Lamarck took a step in advance. He conceived the idea of explaining differences of species by referring them to the different conditions under which species have to exist.

A given environment compels the animal living in it to be active in a particular way, and this special application of its body and of its organs to the environment causes them to be specially adapted to the work they have to do.

"It is not," says Lamarck, "the form either of the body or of its parts which has given rise to the habits and to the mode of life of animals; but, on the contrary, it is the habits, the mode of life, and all the other influential circumstances which have with time produced the form of the bodies and organs of animals."

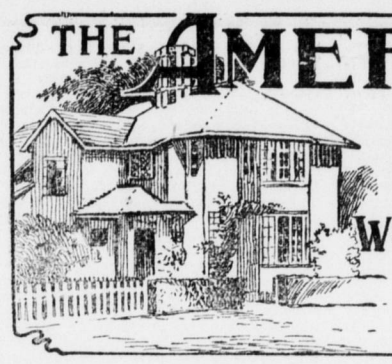
Here is the principle of natural selection. But the selection in the one case is for the purpose of man; in the other it is for the conditions of life. In artificial breeding the selector is an intelligent being; in the Darwinian theory the selector is an unintelligent process.

Country Board.

Since thoughts of home-grown products thrilled
Our hearts 'mid summer plans,
Why is the farmer's back yard filled
With old tomato cans?

—Washington Star.

THE AMERICAN HOME



Wm. A. RADFORD EDITOR

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

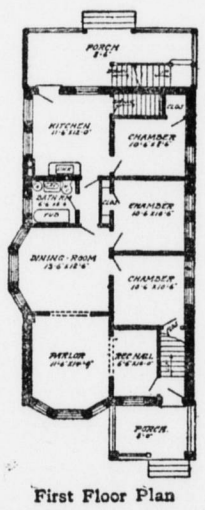
This is a two-flat building of six rooms each, and it represents a style that is popular at the present time in some of the larger cities.

Such buildings are generally built and owned by men who live in the lower flat and rent the upper. In case the building is fitted with a steam heating plant the owner manages the boiler and the hot water heater, thus supplying steam and hot water for the whole building.

It costs very little more to heat two flats than one when steam is employed; so it is a matter of economy to have one heating apparatus, and as for hot water the same rule applies. The hot water heaters in flat buildings are little round stoves, either with water jackets or lined with coils of pipe through which the water circulates. Sometimes in winter the water is heated from a coil of water pipe inside the furnace boiler, but for the better buildings the hot water heater is entirely separate from the steam heating plant.

A six-room flat like this on a good street in the city of Chicago will rent at from $40 to $60 per month, according to the size of the rooms, cost of the building, and the janitor service that goes with it. In the better residential sections a great deal of work is done by the janitor, such as taking care of the furnace, shoveling the snow off the sidewalk, putting out ashes, bringing in coal, putting on the lawn, in washing the front and back steps, front hallway, cleaning the plate glass and a thousand little things that cannot well be enumerated but which go to make up the proper appearance of a well-kept building.

All deliveries of groceries and parcels of all kinds are required to be made at the rear entrance. There is a heavy galvanized iron garbage can on the back porch at the outside of each kitchen door; this is emptied by the janitor every morning. In the summer time usually the porches are washed down with a hose either morning or evening and the grass is sprinkled either in the front, or at the back, or both. Such careful attention gives a building of this character an air of thrift and a tone of superiority which commands respect enough to secure good rents.

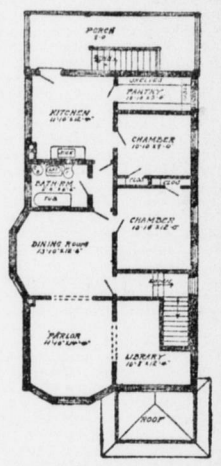


First Floor Plan

One flat in such buildings often rents for enough to pay the interest and taxes on the whole investment, so that the owner can figure his own rent only costs him the janitor service, repairs, etc. A two-flat brick building the size of this one, which is 27 feet in width and 49 feet in length, is generally valued in the residence sections of Chicago at from $6,000 to $10,000, according to the size of the lot, location, style of finish and general condition.

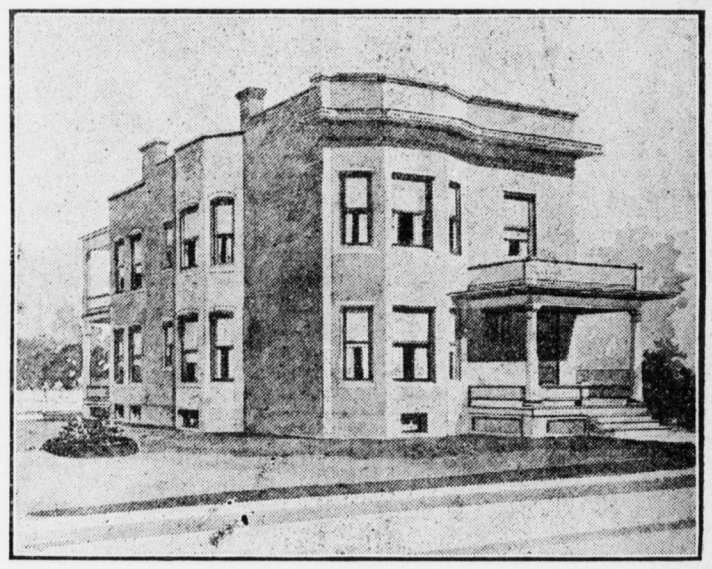
In designing flats architects try to avoid long hallways. There is generally not much objection to passing through a dining room, as it is not used much except at meal time, so the dining room may be counted as part of the hall and save that much space.

It is considered a great advantage to have windows on both sides of such a building. Too many resident flat buildings are placed right up against each other so the windows at the sides get no light except from the so-called light



Second Floor Plan

areas. When the buildings are long and narrow, as most of them are, the middle rooms are quite dark even when the sun is shining. On gloomy days a good many high-priced flats are so dark that artificial light is necessary all day long. Flat life is objectionable enough at best; however,



if a man owns a building like this on a corner lot he may consider himself in luck.

The lower flat is always smaller than the upper one, because the front stairway generally spoils one room, but in this plan a reception hall is secured which may be used as an adjunct to the parlor on the first floor. It is always important to have one bathroom over the other, so the plumbing pipes may be as short as possible and grouped so as to include both bathrooms and both kitchens.

Flat buildings have undergone considerable evolution during late years. The new ones are a noticeable improvement over older buildings, from the fact that most of the more pretentious new flat buildings have good porches both in front and at the back, they have large windows, ventilating shafts, light hallways and wide easy stairs, they have heavy hardwood outside doors, generally with a large panel of plate glass in front.

The porches are heavy, with cement floors, especially in front, and I notice that more attention is being paid to back porches every year. Families living in flats like to get outside at every opportunity, usually one porch or the other is sheltered from the sun or the wind so that it is possible to get outside in one direction or the other. Builders are learning that it pays to cater to the wishes of renters and they are paying more attention to such accessories.

Germany Leads Again.

Probably the most perfect institution in the world for the care of emigrants is the Auswanderer Hallen, erected within the last few years at the Veddel, a suburb of Hamburg. It is the shell of a miniature city equipped to satisfy every desire, whether physical, aesthetic or spiritual, of 4,000 souls. Its two-score or more neat buildings, its green plats and flower beds, occupy an inclosed area more than twice as large as Madison square, New York city, or above 14 acres, and cost approximately $500,000. It is an illustration of the scientific method of supplying the needs of life. In this odd city, whose population changes on an average every three days, the inhabitants are lodged in large, light, well-ventilated dormitories, equipped with neat galvanized bedsteads, and fed in common dining rooms with food cooked in large kitchens in a most scientific and cleanly style.—Outlook.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Preserving the Balance.

A well known professor of architecture, commonly referred to as "Hammy" by his pupils, told a story illustrative of the remarkable degree to which certain persons possess the sense of symmetry.

It seems that there was once a Scotch gardener who had charge of a good sized English estate and under whose direction the formal garden at the rear had been laid out with absolute symmetry, even the two summer houses, one on each side of the garden, being identical in even the most minute detail. On one occasion the Englishman became angry at his son and locked him up in one of the summer houses. As soon as the Scotch gardener heard of this his sense of symmetry was so outraged that he immediately sent for his own son and locked him up in the other summer house to preserve the balance. "Hammy" neglected to mention whether both boys were dressed exactly alike, but it is to be presumed that even this detail was attended to by the aesthetic Scotchman.—New York Times.

Postage Stamp Gum.

Every time a person licks a United States postage stamp he gets a taste of sweet potato. The gum with which the stamps are backed is made from that succulent vegetable because Uncle Sam's lieutenants consider it the most harmless preparation of the sort. All of the gum used on American postage stamps is mixed by the government at the bureau of engraving and printing, where the stamps are made. It is spread on the sheets after the stamps have been printed. The gum, in a liquid form, is forced up through pipes from the basement, where it is made. These pipes lead to a series of machines consisting of rollers, between which the sheets of stamps are fed, one at a time. A continuous fine stream of the liquid gum falls upon one of these rollers. The sheet with its wet coating of sweet potato mucilage passes from the rollers into a long horizontal flue filled with hot air. When it emerges at the other end of the flue the gum is dry.—New York Telegram.

Straight From the Animal.

A London gentleman, having taken a small farm in the country as being the correct thing to do, as well as to get a little fresh air, had invited some of his friends down to see his new possession.

Having viewed the domain and noting the absence of creature life about the place, one of his friends remarked:

"With a nice, open place like this, I wonder you don't have some animals about, as is usual on a farm. Some cows, for instance, so as to have your own butter and cream."

"No-o," drawled his host, "don't care about butter or cream."

"Some chickens or ducks, then. You surely like fresh eggs?"

"No-o, don't care for eggs. But I've sometimes thought I'd like a sheep. I rather like kidneys for breakfast."—Liverpool Mercury.

The Palisades.

To see New York city from the Palisades is to witness the multiple beauty and wonder of the Palisades themselves. One of the most astonishing facts concerning these towering masses of grandeur is that they lie so close to the most artificial, man subjugated area that civilization has evolved, writes Philip Verrill Mighels in Harper's Magazine. To come upon the Palisades from the rear at night is like stepping to the edge of the world, where the slender, dark island lies low beyond as if it were only a part of space, its countless lights looking like millions of stars stretched for miles across the sky. The illusion is dispelled when the wind flows up with the tide to the base of the cliffs and lifts up the full throated roar of the substantial city.

Approaching It Gradually.

An old farmer, on paying his rent, told his landlord he wanted some timber to build a house and would be much obliged to him if he would give permission to cut down wood for the purpose.

The landlord answered peremptorily, "No."

"Why, then, sir," said he, "will you give me enough to build a barn?"

"No."

"To make a gate, then?"

"Yes."

"That's all I wanted," said the farmer, "and more than I expected."—Pearson's Weekly.

Complimentary to Him.

"Really," said Cholly Sappey, "I cawn't understand Miss Rood at all. She actually called me a crank."

"The idea!" exclaimed Miss Cutting. "How flattering!"

"Flattering?"

"Yes; a crank, you know, is a man with one idea."—Catholic Standard and Times.

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Administrator's Notice.

Estate of H. W. MARTINDALE, Deceased.

LETTERS of Ancillary Administration on the Estate of H. W. Martindale, deceased have been granted to B. W. Green, residing in the Borough of Emporium, County of Cameron and state of Pennsylvania, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

B. W. GREEN,
Ancillary Administrator.

August 15, 1906. 27-4t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between A. M. Haupt and J. S. Hauber, under the firm name of Haupt and Hauber and doing business in Emporium, Pa., was dissolved on the 31st day of July, 1908, by mutual consent. All debts owing said partnership are receivable by either of the copartners. All claims and demands against the same shall be presented for payment.

A. M. Haupt with E. A. Gerg, under the firm name of Haupt and Gerg will continue to conduct the business formerly conducted by Haupt and Hauber.

A. M. HAUPT,
J. S. HAUBER.

Aug. 1, 1908.—3t.

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Tickets good going on SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Day Coaches, leaving 4.35 P. M.
Tickets good returning on regular trains within FIFTEEN DAYS including date of excursion. Stop-off within limit allowed at Buffalo returning.
Illustrated Booklet and full information may be obtained from Ticket Agents.
J. R' WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent
No. 596-19-15t.

Breezy County News

STERLING RUN.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Roy Page and family were in town this week guests of Albert Smith.

Fred Shaffer was taken to Lock Haven Hospital Sunday.

W. H. Wing and wife are visiting relatives in town.

Born—Aug. 17, to E. C. Marshall and wife a son.

The Cameron base ball team played Sterling Run Monday, Cameron was defeated by the score 20 to 1.

Clarice Wagner and Myrtle Snaffer, of Austin, are the guests of Mrs. Parker.

Mrs. L. B. Munsell, of Emporium, visited Mrs. T. M. Lewis between trains Tuesday.

Zoe Connie, of Hicks Run, visited Gladys O'Keefe a few days the past week.

Zoella Mason went to Williamsport hospital Wednesday for treatment.

Mr. Haines, wife and daughter Maud, of St. Marys visited Joseph Kissel and wife the past week.

Mrs. Francis Sterling who has been quite ill is reported better.

MameGilmartin, of Johnsonburg, visited friends in town the past week.

George Darren and family of Sinnamahoning visited parents J. H. Darren and wife Sunday.

The Mason reunion was held in Wylie's Grove, Tuesday, there were 150 present, 123 relatives and 27 visitors. The oldest relative present was Washington Mason, who is in his 85th year. The youngest relative present was Carrie Evelyn 11 weeks old. All enjoyed a very pleasant time.

Mrs. Lottie White and family after making a short visit with her parents J. R. Frank and wife returned to her home at Rochester. Tuesday, her sister Genevieve Frank accompanied her.

Joseph Mason, wife and son, of Renovo, are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. D. E. Spangler who has been quite ill is able to be out again.

Mrs. A. F, Anderson and Mrs. John Anderson visited in Driftwood Saturday, guests of Mrs. Norburg.

Word was receivod here that Lawrence Chapman and only child were drowend the past week at Nacell, Wash. His wife was Addie Wylie, both formerly of this place, and his many friends regret to hear of their sad death.

BLUE BELL.

CAMERON.

John McCann has been busy the past week enlarging the summer kitchen at the residence of Wm. McVane. "Dad" is quite a carpenter.

The supervisors has again resumed work on tne Britton Hill road.

It is reported that the Canoe Run mines will resume operation as soon as the tipple is rebuilt, which work was commenced by Jack Clark this week.

J. M. Schneider our up-to-date and obliging agent attended the P. R. R. Agents Convention at Erie this week.

The interior of the Valley House is receiving a new coat of paint and wall paper. Happy Jack doing the work.

The school house is receiving a thorough overhauling, preparatory to the winter term which commences next week.

Mrs. J. M. Olsen, who has been visiting her daughter in this place left for home Monday.

It is reported the brick works received another large order this week which will keep them busy for several months.

The Cameron base ball team received another severe drubbing at the hands of the Sterling Run nine Monday. Not knowing the trouble, the boys consulted Dr. F. E. Comley who stated the following: "If you boys had a little more, a little less practice and use a little better judgment, you might be able to play ball."

The Emporium visitors the week were: Mrs. J. M. Olsen, D. Sullivan, Sr., D. C. Lininger, Robt. and George Graham, E. D. Krape and wife, John Schwab, Mrs. D. Sullivan, Sr., and daughter Susie and Mrs. Wm. McVane.

A. E. Lord our veteran trapper thinking he had caught all the ground hogs in the vicinity of his truck patch, quit trapping. But a few days ago he spied three muskrats in the patch and three legs a piece, evidenty a foreign specie learning of his patch coming to visit it.

LOUISE.

Hundreds of people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, lame back, lumbago and similar ailments are not aware that these are merely symptoms of kidney trouble, and to be relieved they must correct the cause. Pineules for the kidneys, pleasant and easy to take, are readily absorbed by the stomach and blood act directly on the kidneys, bringing quick relief to backache and other symptoms of kidney and bladder derangements. A dose of Pineules at bed time brings relief. 30 days' trial $1.00 and guaranteed or money back. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

HUNTLEY.

H. W. Mitchell, dentist, Emporium.

Charles F. Collins and wife, of Hicks Run, spent Sunday with their parents, B. J. Collins and wife. County Supt. Mattie Collins was also a guest at the same place Sunday.

Lillian Nelson, of Clearfield, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Logue this week.

W. R. Chatham and son Carrol, of Driftwood, called on J. F. Sullivan Sunday.

Mrs. Byum and grand-daughter, of Andover, N. Y., are visiting Mrs. J. S. Jordan.

Rev. Hall, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church preached in the Huntley church Sunday.

Pearlie Gaines who has been visiting A. T. Smiths returned to her home in Karthaus this week.

Wayne Nelson was a Driftwood caller Monday.

J. F. S.

GROVE HILL.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Mrs. Henry Hill and son Fred called on A. H. Jordan Friday.

Delia Sibley assisted at A. H. Jordans' drying apples last week.

The Driftwood callers this week were H. P. Hill, Thos. Hill, Marion Hill, Mrs. G. S. Hill, Gladys Hill and Ethel Hill.

State Warden Wykoff passed over the Hill Thursday.

Delia Sibley and Audrey Hill are visiting friends in Mollies Slide.

A. H. Jordan and T. M. Hill killed a rattler Sunday.

Elmer Hill has returned from a visit with friends in Elk county.

Elmer Hill and his mother called on friends in Huntley Sunday.

Darius Ives is at home this week nursing a sore hand.

There was a fair attendance at Sunday School Sunday but it might have been better.

Marion, Ethel and Gladys Hill were callers in Huntley Monday.

M. H.

SINNAMAHONING.

W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium.

Hon. C. F. Barclay had his White Steamer out yesterday for the first time this season.

Alvan Smith has sold his lumber to the Star Box Co. The company have several teams at work hauling the logs to the mill.

James Haynes, of First Fork, was in town Tuesday with a load of potatoes.

Dolf Rone, of Karthus, is head sawyer for the Star Box Mill Co. The company will fill their drv kiln this week, it will take about four days to dry a kiln of lumber.

Harry Strayer has returned from Keating Summit where he has been working the past two months.

Mrs. Hannah Wykoff was in town a short time the past week.

Miss Sadie Munsell,of Emporium, is visiting Miss Helen Counsil.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Russell, a boy, August 18th, 1908.

Mrs. T. S. Fulton and children have returned from a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kissel, of Sterling Run.

Mrs. Maggie Floyd and children have returned from a visit to Coudersport, Pa.

Leon Swartwood spent Sunday in town with his parents.

A. Ullrich is moving his household goods to Emporium his former home.

The P. & E. stone masons are putting in a new bridge at Grove Run this week.

H. O. Berfield who has been at the Williamsport Hospital under treatment for rheumatism came home last Saturday he speaks very highly of the institution.

Pap Blodget is laid up with a severe attack of gout.

Several cases of mumps and whooping Cough in town.

One day last week Pap Berfield was telling about how he killed three pheasants and a few days after the game warden of Westport was up to investigate and found out it was about thirty years ago when Pap done the killing.

Jim Batchelder killed a fine bear in his sleep one night last week, when he awoke the bear was gone.

Several of our town people took in dance at Pfoutze's last Saturday night.

Tne fish and game warden of Clinton county was up this week to assist our warden in looking up the fish baskets.

Seth Ann Johnson the noted Clinton county hunter and trapper was up Monnay to find out about tne trapping contest and reports bear very plenty in Mill Run.

DEBSE.

In Good Luck.

"About two years ago my father came here from Mason City, Iowa, on a visit" says O. L. Scott. Duffield, Mich. "While here he was taken sick with diarrhoea and cramps I gave him several doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it cured him." This remedy always cures. It is for sale by L. Taggart.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNTING STORIES

Written by Himself

Illustrated by Parker and Jones, with one page of double column cuts by Berger and Ryder

Most interesting stories of outdoor life ever written.
Each story will be published complete.

One application of Man Zan Pile Remedy for all forms of piles, relieves pain, soothes, reduces inflammation, soreness and itching. Price 50c. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Pony and Colt for Sale.

Saddle pony and year old colt for sale. Reasonable figure. Inquire, R. K. Mickey, Novelty Incandescent Lamp Company, Emporium, Pa. 24 5

The Best on Earth.

Protection against Accidents and Sickness is an absolute necessity. It costs but $5.00 a year for $15.00 weekly benefits, and $2,000 death claim. The only policy paying such liberal benefits. This Company also writes policies for $10.00 and $25.00 per year. Liberal commissions to agents, by the German Commercial Accident Co., Phil'a, Pa. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent, Sizerville, Pa. R. R. McQuay of Emporium, is a representative of the Company. Drop him a postal—He will do the balance. In case of sudden injury this Company provides temporary relief to the amount of $25.00. if notified by wire of an accident. 17-1y.

She Likes Good Things.

Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, of West Franklin, Maine, says: "I like good things and have adopted Dr. King's New Life Pills as our family laxative medicine, because they are good and do their work without making a fuss about it." These painless purifiers sold at all drug stores. 25c.

Pineules for the kidneys. 30 day's trial $1.00 Guaranteed. Act directly on the kidneys and bring relief in the first dose, for backache, rheumatic pains, kidney and bladder trouble. Invigorate the entire system. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Why James Lee Got Well,

Everybody in Zanesville, O., knows Mrs. Mary Lee, of Rural Route 8. She writes: "My husband, James Lee, firmly believes he owes his life to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery. His lungs were so severely affected that consumption seemed inevitable, when a friend recommended New Discovery. We tried it, and its use has restored him to perfect health." Dr. King's New Discovery is the King of throat and lung remedies. For coughs and colds it has no equal. The first dose gives relief. Try it. Sold under guarantee at all drug store. 5oc and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

If you take Kodol in the beginning the bad attacks of Dyspepsia will be avoided, but if you allow these little attacks to go unheeded it will take Kodol a longer time to put your stomach in good condition again. Get a bottle of Kodol to-day. Sold by R.C. Dodson.

Pinesalve Carbolized acts like a poultice. Quick relief for bites and sting of insects, chapyed skin, cuts, burns and sores, tan and sunburn. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is especially recommended for children. It tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Hackenberg Agency.

FOR RENT—A good house with al modern improvements.
18tf WM. HACKENBERG

Bargain.

For sale—One White Sewing Machine with attachments, etc. In good condition. $10.00. Call at this office for further particulars.

Pineules for Backache, little golden globules, easy and pleasant to take. Act directly on the kidneys, purify the blood and invigorate the entire system. Best for backache, lame back, kidneys and bladder. 30 days trial $1.00. Guaranteed. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Sick Headache and Biliousness relieved at once with Rings Little Liver Pills. A rosy complexion and clear eyes result from their use. Do not gripe or sicken. Good for all the family. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

For Sore Feet.

"I have found Bucklen's Arnica Salve to be the proper thing to use for sore feet, as well as for healing burns, sores cuts, and all manner of abrasions," writes W. Stone, of East Portland, Maine. It is the proper thing too for piles. Try it Sold under guarantee at all drug stores 25c.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of JOHN COSTELLO, late of Emporium, Pa., Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate, of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate for rent or any other transaction, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

F. X. BLUMLE, Executor.
GREEN & FELT, Attorneys.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 6, 1908, 25-4t.

PILES RUDY'S PILE Suppository
A cure guaranteed if you use
D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. DeVore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 25 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by Druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.
Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart and R. C. Dodson
CALL FOR FREE SAMPLE

Excellent Health Advice.

Mrs. M. M. Davison, of No. 379 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at all drug stores. 50.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup recommended by mothers for young and old is prompt relief for coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness. whooping cough. Gently laxative and pleasant to take. Guaranteed. Should be kept in every household. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Operation for piles will not be necessary if you use Man Zan Pile Remedy. Put up ready to use. Guaranteed. Price 50c. Try it. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Boyd, of Henrietta, Ky. "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used abot two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by L. Taggart.

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.
KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903
24-tf.

Merchant Tailoring

Fall Stock has arrived in all popular shades. Brown and Elephant Gray are the leaders of this season.
Call and look them over

Theo. Haberstock

MRS.
M. F. Conway

Has removed from Broad Street and is now located on Fourth Street, opposite the Odd Fellows Block, where she will continue to serve her customers with

Home-made Bread Cookies and any thing in the Baking line made to order.

Mrs. M. F. Conway,

Roof Slating

I am especially prepared to

Contract for Slating

By the square or job. As to my wrok manship, I refer, by permission, to the work recently completed for the Hon. B. W. Green.

Get My Prices Before You Use Shingles

GEORGE A. WRIGHT.